Table of Contents

SESSIONS	PAGE
1) Starting Off Right *String Names, Technique, Tuning, Finger Exercises, C & G7 Chords*	**2**
2) Reading Music & Notes on the 1st & 2nd Strings *Music Reading, 1st & 2nd String Notes & Exercises*	**7**
● Ode To Joy (CD #1 Tracks 2,3,4)	14
● Jingle Bells (CD #1 Tracks 5,6,7)	15
3) Notes on the 3rd & 4th Strings *Ties, Dots, Repeat Signs, Eighth Notes, 3rd & 4th String Notes & Exercises*	**16**
● Yankee Doodle (CD #1 Tr. 8,9,10)	21
● When The Saints Go Marchin' In (CD #1 Tr. 11,12,13)	21
● Love Me Tender (CD #1 Tr. 14,15,16)	22
4) Notes on the 5th & 6th Strings *5th & 6th String Notes & Exercises, Sharps, Flats, Natural Signs, Am & E Chords*	**23**
● Minuet in C (CD #1 Tr. 17,18,19)	26
● Simple Gifts (CD #1 Tr. 20,21,22)	28
● The Star Spangled Banner (CD #1 Tr. 23,24,25)	29
● Minuet in G (CD #1 Tr. 26,27,28)	30
5) Basic Open Chords *Open Chords & Chord Exercises 1-3*	**31**
● Morning Has Broken (CD #2 Tr. 2,3,4)	35
● America The Beautiful (CD #2 Tr. 5,6,7)	36
6) Minor Seventh & Suspended Chords *Minor Seventh & Suspended Chords & Strumming Patterns*	**37**
● Scarborough Fair (CD #2 Tr. 8,9,10)	41
● Greensleeves (CD #2 Tr. 11,12,13)	42
● The Banana Boat Song (CD #2 Tr. 14,15,16)	42
7) Barre Chords on the 6th String *Half-Steps & Whole Steps, 6th String Barre Chords & Exercises, Major Scales*	**43**
● Home on the Range (CD #2 Tr. 17,18,19)	47
● Yellow Rose of Texas (CD #2 Tr. 20,21,22)	47
8) Barre Chords on the 5th String *5th String Barre Chords & Exercises, Keys & Key Signatures, Parallel Major & Minor*	**48**
● Jamaica Farewell in F (CD #2 Tr. 23,24,25)	51
● Jamaica Farewell in G (CD #2 Tr. 26,27,28)	51
9) The Secret to Great Strumming *Strumming Technique, Intervals & Worksheets*	**52**
● La Bamba (CD #3 Tr. 2,3,4)	55
● The Wabash Cannonball (CD #3 Tr. 5,6,7)	56
● Blues in E (CD #3 Tr. 8,9,10)	56
10) Fingerstyle Guitar *Technique & Exercises, Merle Travis & Classical*	**57**
● House of the Rising Sun (CD #3 Tr. 11,12,13)	61
● Canon in D (CD #3 Tr. 14,15,16)	62

SESSIONS	PAGE
11) Pentatonic Scales *Pentatonic Scales, Forms & Pentatonic Patterns*	**63**
● A Minor Pentatonic Blues (CD #3 Tr. 17)	66
● G Major Pentatonic (CD #3 Tr. 18)	66
● Around the Pentatonic World (CD #3 Tr. 19)	66
12) Advanced Chords *Two Chords, Major 7th Chords, Minor 11th Chords, Exercises & Chord Substitution*	**67**
● Rockin' (CD #3 Tr. 20)	70
● Suspended Smooth (CD #3 Tr. 21)	70
● Acoustic Groove (CD #3 Tr. 22)	70
13) Playing the Blues *Blues Scale, Minor Pentatonic with Blues Notes, Blues Chord Progression, Triads & Worksheets*	**71**
● C Jam Blues (CD #4 Tr. 2,3)	75
● Johnny's E Blues (CD #4 Tr. 4,5)	75
14) Giving Your Playing Some Style *Sliding, Bends, Hammer-ons, Pull-offs, Tapping & Harmonics*	**76**
● Bending the Blues (CD #4 Tr. 6)	78
● Jazz Octaves (CD #4 Tr. 7)	79
● The Funky Mute (CD #4 Tr. 8)	79
15) Electric Guitars-The Heart of Rock & Roll *Power Chords, Chicken Pickin', Country Bends, Arpeggios, Sliding 4ths, Harmonized Major Scale*	**80**
● Power Chord Rock (CD #4 Tr. 9)	84
● Power Riffs (CD #4 Tr. 10)	84
16) Advanced Strumming *16th Notes, Strumming & Exercises*	**85**
● Rolling Along (CD #4 Tr. 11)	87
● A Little Bit Rocky (CD #4 Tr. 12)	88
● Electric Funk (CD #4 Tr. 13)	88
17) Going Beyond the First Position *3 Note on a String scales, Seventh Chords*	**89**
● Triplet Scale Practice (CD #5 Tr. 2,3,4)	91
● Pop Ballad Groove (CD #5 Tr. 5)	92
● ZZ Shuffle (CD #5 Tr. 6)	92
18) Jazz *Jazz Chords & Chord Progressions*	**93**
● All of Me (CD #5 Tr. 7)	96
● On Green Dolphin Street (CD #5 Tr .8)	97
● As Time Goes By (CD #5 Tr. 9)	97
19) Soloing *Soloing Techniques & Ear Training*	**98**
● Ear Training Exercises (CD #5 Tr. 10,11,12)	99
● Stevie's Groove (CD #5 Tr. 13)	100
● Every Breath (CD #5 Tr. 14)	101
20) All the Chords You Need To Know *Chord Formulas, Abbreviations & Inversions*	**102**
● Chord Exercises 1 & 2 (CD #5 Tr. 15,16)	104
● Friend (CD #5 Tr. 17)	105
● Funky Groove (CD #5 Tr. 18)	105
● Dancing on the Ceiling (CD #5 Tr. 19)	106

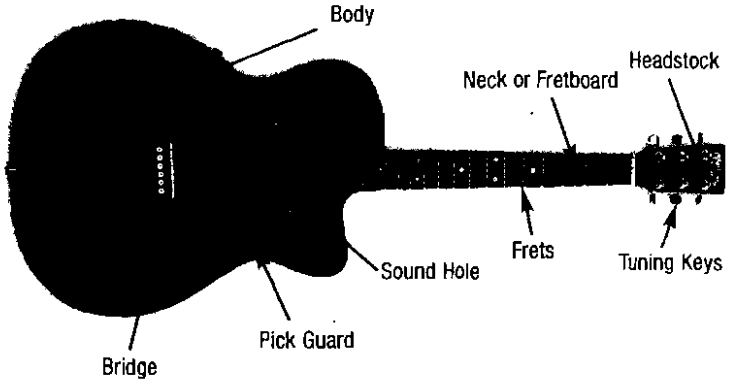
SESSION 1- Starting Off Right

Estimated Time to Learn These Concepts - 1 Week

> ***It's easy to play any musical instrument: all you have to do is touch the right key at the right time and the instrument will play itself.***
>
> ~ J.S. Bach

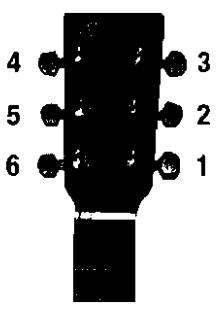
The Parts of the Guitar

There are three main types of guitars, the ***steel-string acoustic***, the ***nylon string*** or ***classical guitar,*** and the ***electric guitar.***

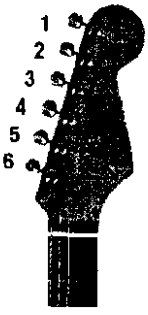


The Names of the Strings

The six strings of a guitar are numbered from first to sixth starting on the thinnest string and counting up to the thickest string. The strings also have letter names that correspond to each string. Memorize the names of your strings.



EADGBE



EADGBE

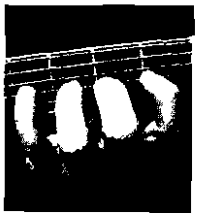
Proper Right Hand Technique

Hold the pick between your thumb and first finger. The thumb and pick should form a 90 degree angle. The pick should be sticking out from underneath the thumb a 1/4 to 1/2 of an inch.

Bracing your hand gives your hand the needed stability to accurately switch between strings. Although there are many different ways to brace, placing your pinky on the soundboard right below the first string is the most common way. You don't need to press hard.

Proper Left Hand Technique

Hold your thumb on the back of the fingerboard on the upper side of the neck. Be careful not to put your thumb on top of the neck. Your wrist should be low with some air space between your palm and the neck of the guitar.



Your four fingers should be evenly spaced. Notice how the middle two fingers are coming straight onto the fretboard. Your first and fourth fingers are curved slightly toward the frets.

Tuning the Guitar

Your guitar will need to be tuned before playing. Tuning involves tightening or loosening the strings to raise or lower the pitch to match a constant pitch. There are three main ways to tune your guitar. You can tune your guitar by using an electronic tuner, or you can tune by "ear" using the other strings of the guitar, or you can tune to a keyboard.

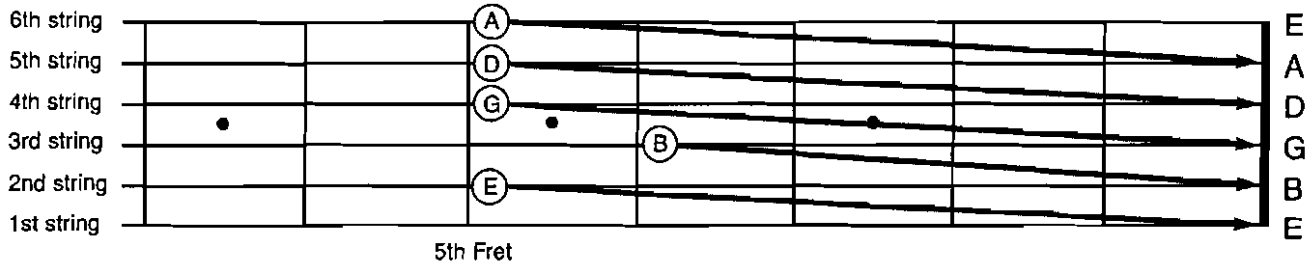
Tuning with an Electric Tuner

Many electric tuners come with a built in microphone for use with an acoustic guitar. If you are using an electric guitar you can plug your instrument cable directly into the tuner. According to the directions of your specific tuner, it will display whether you need to tighten or loosen the string in order to be in tune. Electric tuners are an easy to use, fast, and accurate way to tune your guitar.

Tuning by Ear

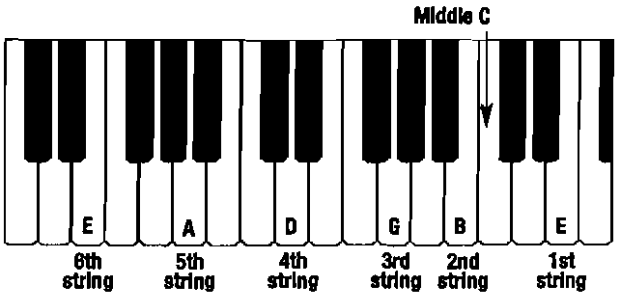
You can also tune your guitar by listening carefully to the other strings and tuning each string to the others. Here is the process.

- Put your finger on the fifth fret of the sixth string. Now, play the sixth string and the open fifth string. Listen to the two pitches. If the open fifth string sounds lower than the sixth string then tighten the fifth string tuning key until the two notes match. If the open fifth string sounds higher than the first note then loosen the fifth string tuning key. You always adjust the tuning keys of the open string, not the string that you are fretting.
- Next, play the fifth fret on the fifth string and the open fourth string underneath it. Listen to the two pitches carefully and adjust the open fourth string accordingly.
- Play the fourth string at the fifth fret. Listen and tune the open third string to it.
- To tune the second string, play the third string at the fourth fret and tune the open second string to it. This is the only string that does not use the fifth fret as the reference.
- Lastly, play the second string fingered back at the fifth fret and tune the open first string to it.



Tuning to a Keyboard

You can also tune your guitar to a keyboard or piano. The open strings of a guitar correspond to certain notes on a keyboard.

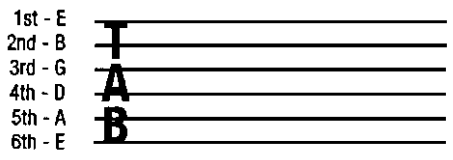


How to Read Guitar Tablature

TABLATURE is a type of musical notation that guitarists have developed to describe what strings on the guitar are being played at any point and what frets need to be fingered.

Figure 1

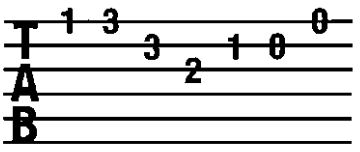
The Tablature Staff



The 6 lines correspond to the 6 strings on your guitar.

Figure 2

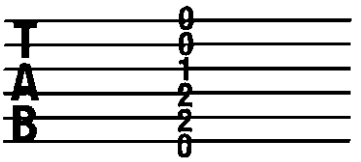
Single Notes in Tablature



The numbers tell you which frets you need to put your fingers on and which strings to use. In this example you would play the first string fretted at the first fret. The next note would be the first string at the third fret. Then, the second string at the third fret and so on.

Figure 3

Chords in Tablature



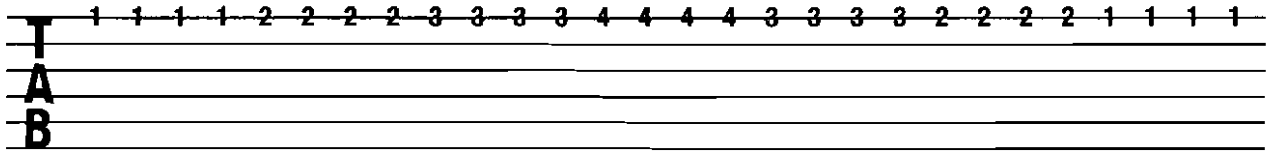
In this example you would play all of the strings at the same time. The first, second and sixth strings would be open. Your first finger would fret the first fret on the third string. The fourth and fifth strings would have fingers on the second frets of each string.

Finger Exercises

These finger exercises are designed to build coordination between your right and left hand. Proper picking and fingering hand coordination is vital to good controlled guitar playing.

Directions: Play each finger pattern on each string. Start on the first string, then the second, third, etc... Although a little difficult at first, these exercises quickly build the motor skill control needed to play the guitar effectively. Practice with an even, steady rhythm. The goal is control, not speed.

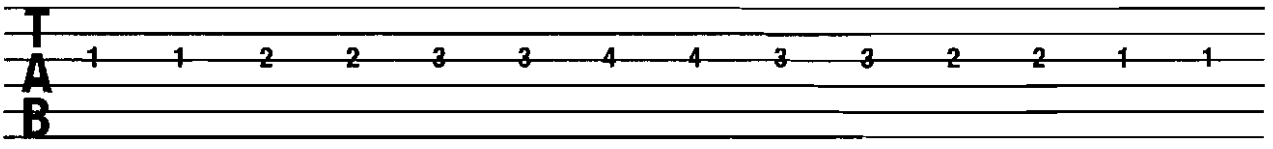
1.



Right Hand Picking: Down-Up-Down-Up

Repeat for all Strings

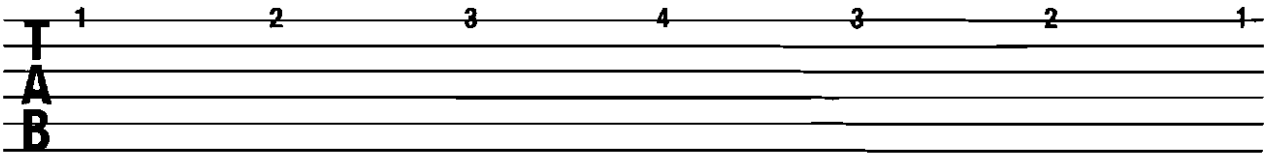
2.



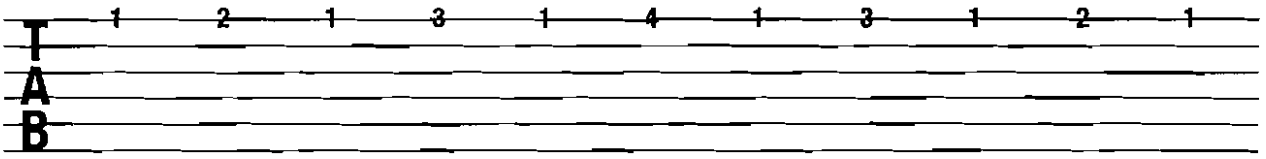
Right Hand Picking: Down-Up

Repeat for all Strings

3.

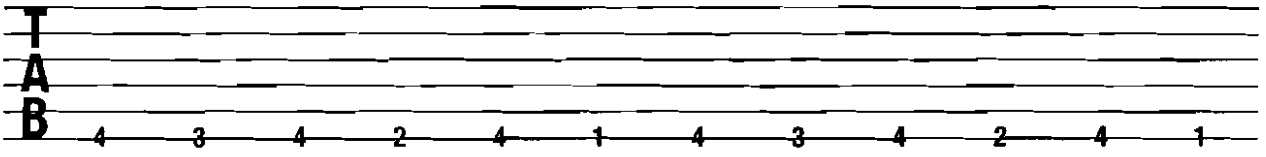


4.



Repeat for all Strings

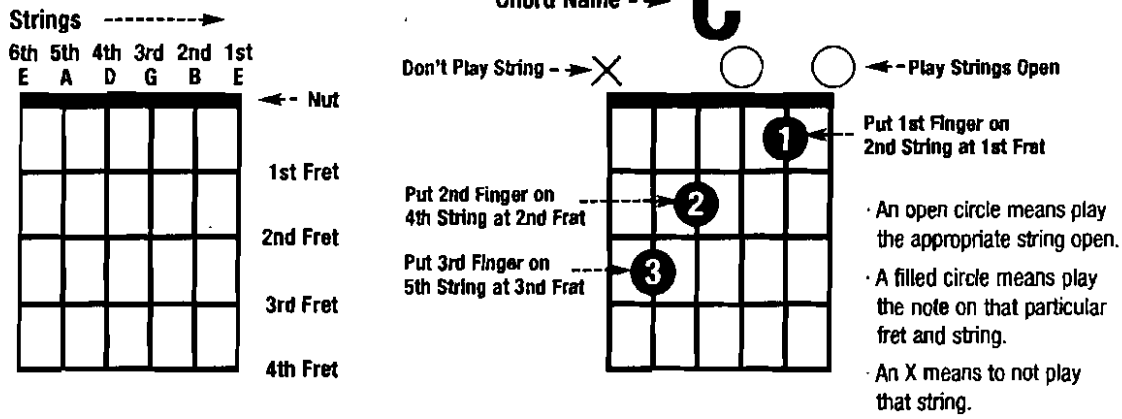
5.



Repeat for all Strings

How to Read Chord Blocks

CHORD BLOCKS are diagrams that tell you how a chord is to be played. They include information about which frets are to be played by which fingers and which strings are to be played or not.



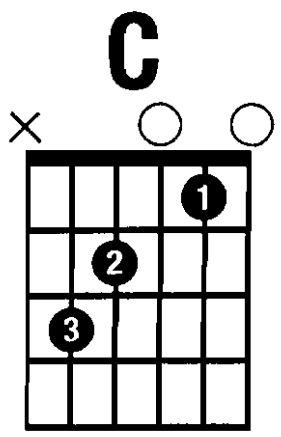
- An open circle means play the appropriate string open.
- A filled circle means play the note on that particular fret and string.
- An X means to not play that string.

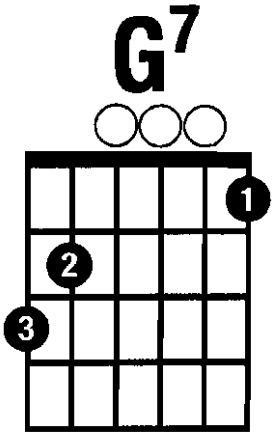
Session 1 Assignment

- Do all finger exercises on all of the strings daily until there is no soreness in fingers. [illegible] be played without hesitation. (pages 4-5)
- Memorize the names of the strings. (page 2)
- Practice the C & G7 chord exercises. Each note should sound out clearly. Try not to be [illegible] between chords. (page 6)

The C and G7 Chords

The first two chords to be learned are the C and G7. Form and play each chord. The numbers tell you which fingers to use. The C chord uses only 5 strings, so be careful not to play the sixth string. The G7 uses all six strings.





Chord Exercises

1.

C	G7	C	G7	C
◇	◇	◇	◇	◇

2.

C	G7	C
/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /

Strum chord for each slash.

3.

C	G7	C	G7	C
/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /

Strum chord for each slash.

SESSION 2 - Reading Music & Notes on the 1st & 2nd Strings

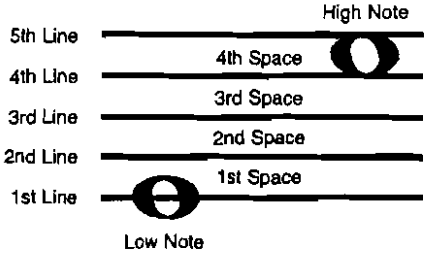
Estimated Time to Learn These Concepts - 2 Weeks

Music is what feelings sound like.
~ Anonymous

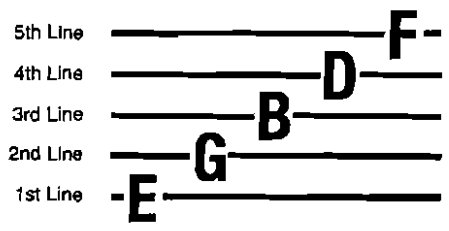
How to Read Music

Music is written on a STAFF which has 5 lines and 4 spaces. Music is read from left to right just like you would read a book. Where the note is on the staff tells you how high it is or how low it is in pitch. The note can be on a line or a space. Each line of the staff has a letter name that goes with it. The musical alphabet goes from A to G.

The Music Staff

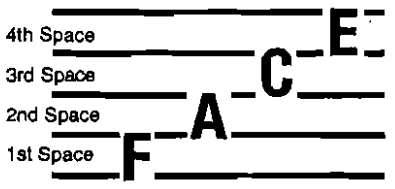


Notes on a Line



Remember them by learning:
Every Good Boy Does Fine

Notes on a Space

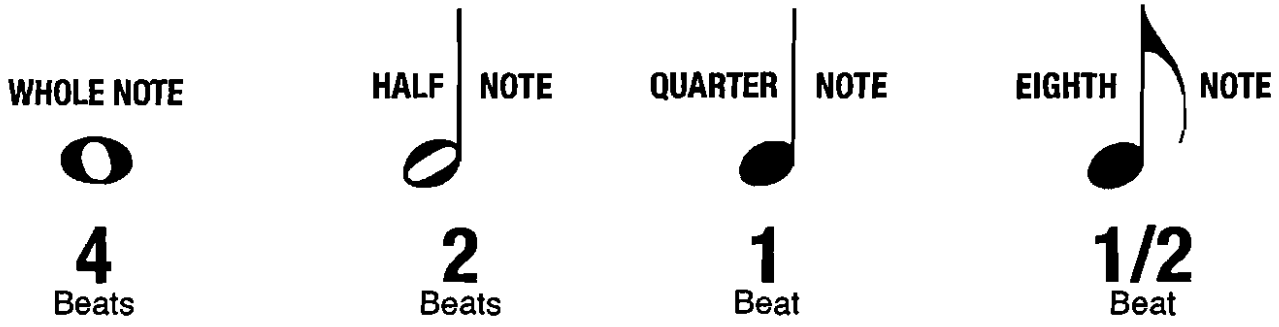


The notes on the spaces conveniently spell the word **FACE.**

Rhythm

There are four main types of notes that vary according to how long they are played.

Types of Notes

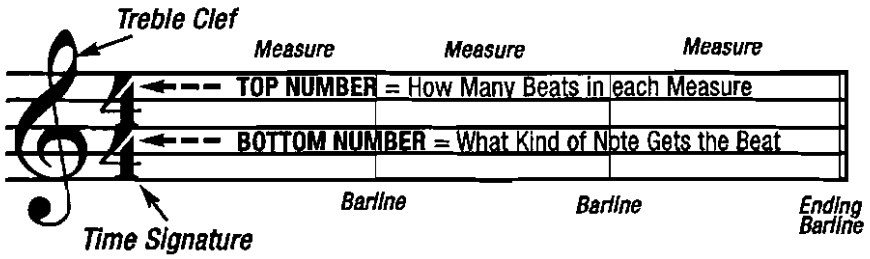


Types of Rests

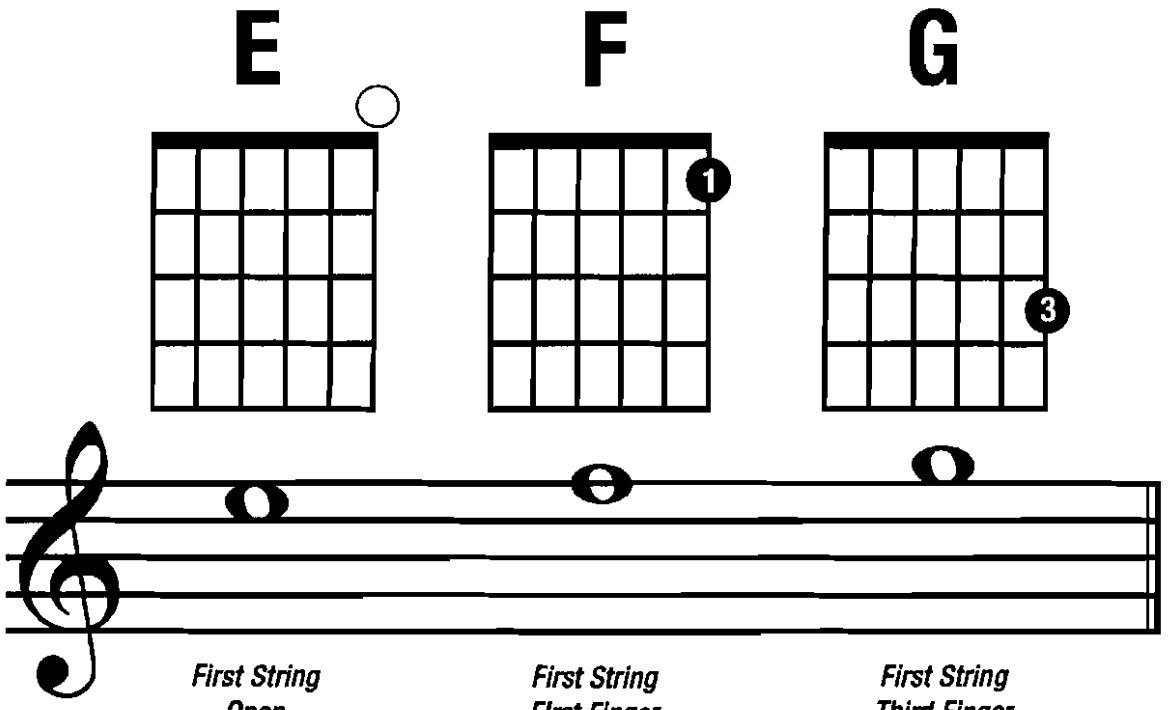
Music is made up of sound and silence. The notes tell you when to play and the rests tell you when not to play.

WHOLE REST	HALF REST	QUARTER REST	EIGHTH REST
4 Beats	2 Beats	1 Beat	1/2 Beat

Treble Clef, Time Signatures, Barlines & Measures



The Notes on the E or First String



First String Exercises

Instructions: Write above each note the letter name of the note. Play each exercise using the correct finger for each note.

1.

2.

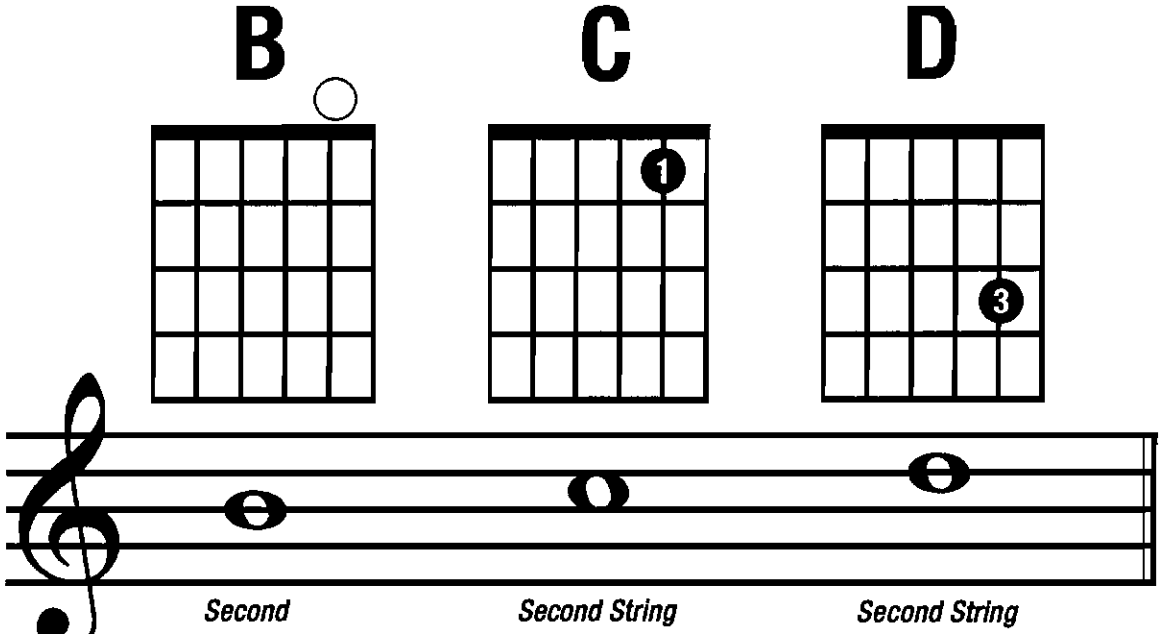
3.

4.

More First String Exercises

Instructions: These exercises do not have the tablature included. Try to read the music and play slowly. Write in the notes if needed. Play each exercise. Remember to use the correct finger for each note.

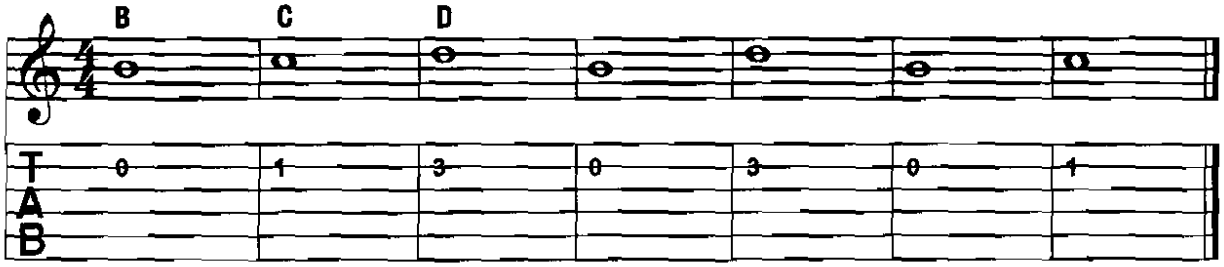
The Notes on the B or Second String



Second String Exercises

Instructions: Write above each note the letter name of the note. Play each exercise using the correct finger for each note. Practice slowly. Remember to give each note the proper number of beats.

1.



2.

3.

4.

More Second String Exercises

Instructions: Try to read the music and play slowly in an even rhythm. Write in the notes if needed. Play through each exercise until there is no hesitation between notes.

1.

First and Second String Exercises

Instructions: Play each exercise slowly in an even, steady rhythm. Be careful to use the correct finger for each note.

4.

More First and Second String Exercises

Instructions: Try to read the music and play slowly in an even rhythm. Write in the notes if needed. Play through each exercise until there is no hesitation between notes.

1.

2.

Quarter rest, 1 Beat.

3.

Half rest, 2 Beats.

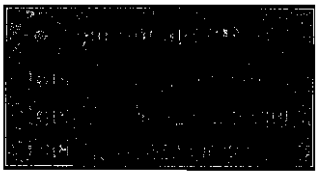
4.

5.

6.

Session 2 Assignment

[redacted]



Theme from Symphony #9

Ode to Joy

Ludwig van Beethoven
(1770-1827)

Play the notes then practice strumming the correct chord for each beat. If a measure does not have a chord change over it then continue to play the previous chord until the chord changes.

C G7 C G7
Joy - ful, joy - ful we a - dore thee, God of glo - ry, Lord of love;
C G7 C G7 C
Hearts un - fold like flowers be - fore thee, Prais - ing thee, their sun a - bove.
G7 C G7
Melt the clouds of sin and sad - ness, drive the dark of doubt a - way;
C G7 C G7 C
Giv - er of im - mor - tal glad - ness, Fill us with the light of day.
T
A
B

Jingle Bells

C
Jin - gle bells, jin - gle bells jin - gle all the way.
G7 C G7
Oh, what fun it is to ride in(a) one horse o - pen sleigh.
C
Jin - gle bells, jin - gle bells jin - gle all the way.
G7 C G7 C
Oh, what fun it is to ride in(a) one horse o - pen sleigh.
T
A
B

SESSION 3 - Notes on the 3rd & 4th Strings

Estimated Time to Learn These Concepts - 2 Weeks

I would teach children music, physics, and philosophy; but most importantly music, for in the patterns of music and all the arts are the keys of learning.

~ Plato

Ties

A TIE combines the rhythmic values of two notes and is represented by a curved line between two notes of the same pitch. The first note is played for the duration of both notes and the second note is not played.

1.

2.

Dots

A DOT following a note changes the rhythmic value of the note. DOTS add one half of whatever note value they are attached to.

DOTTED HALF NOTE

3
Beats
(2+1)

DOTTED WHOLE NOTE

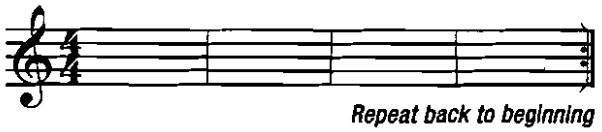
6
Beats
(4+2)

DOTTED QUARTER NOTE

1 1/2
Beats
(1+1/2)

Repeat Signs

A REPEAT SIGN is a double bar line with two dots. It means to repeat a section of music. You would repeat back to where a previous backwards repeat sign was or to the beginning of the song, whichever comes first.



Repeat back to beginning

Repeat these two measures then proceed on

Eighth Notes

An EIGHTH NOTE receives 1/2 a beat so it takes two of them to make 1 beat. If you have several eighth notes together, they are grouped together by a beam.

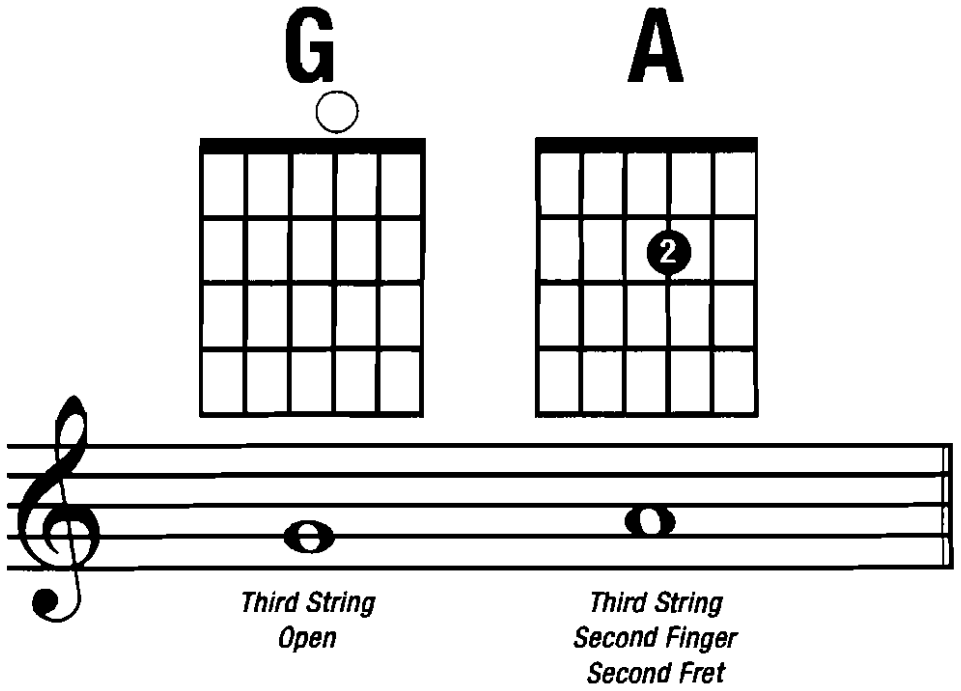
EIGHTH NOTE **EIGHTH NOTES BEAMED TOGETHER**

1/2
Beat

Eighth Note Exercises

Instructions: Play slowly in an even rhythm. Write in the notes if needed. Play through each exercise. Try not to hesitate between notes. When you have several eighth notes of the same pitch in a row, then alternate your picking (Down-Up-Down-Up).

The Notes on the G or Third String



Third String Exercises

Instructions: Play each exercise using the correct finger for each note. Write in the notes if needed.

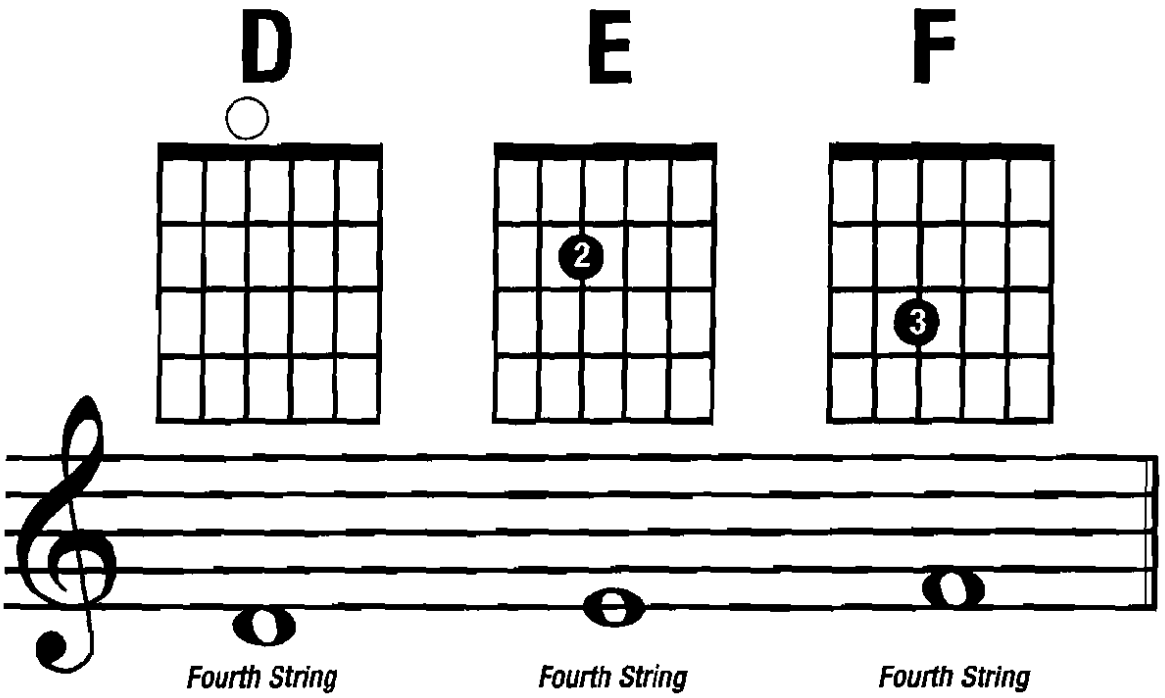
1.

2.

3.

4.

The Notes on the D or Fourth String



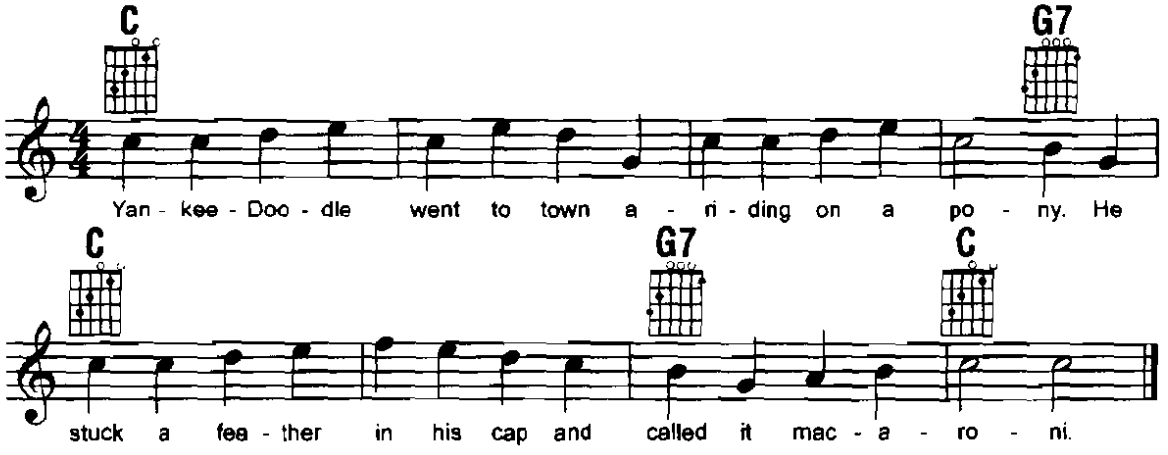
Fourth String Exercises

Instructions: Play each exercise using the correct finger for each note. Write in the notes if needed.

1.

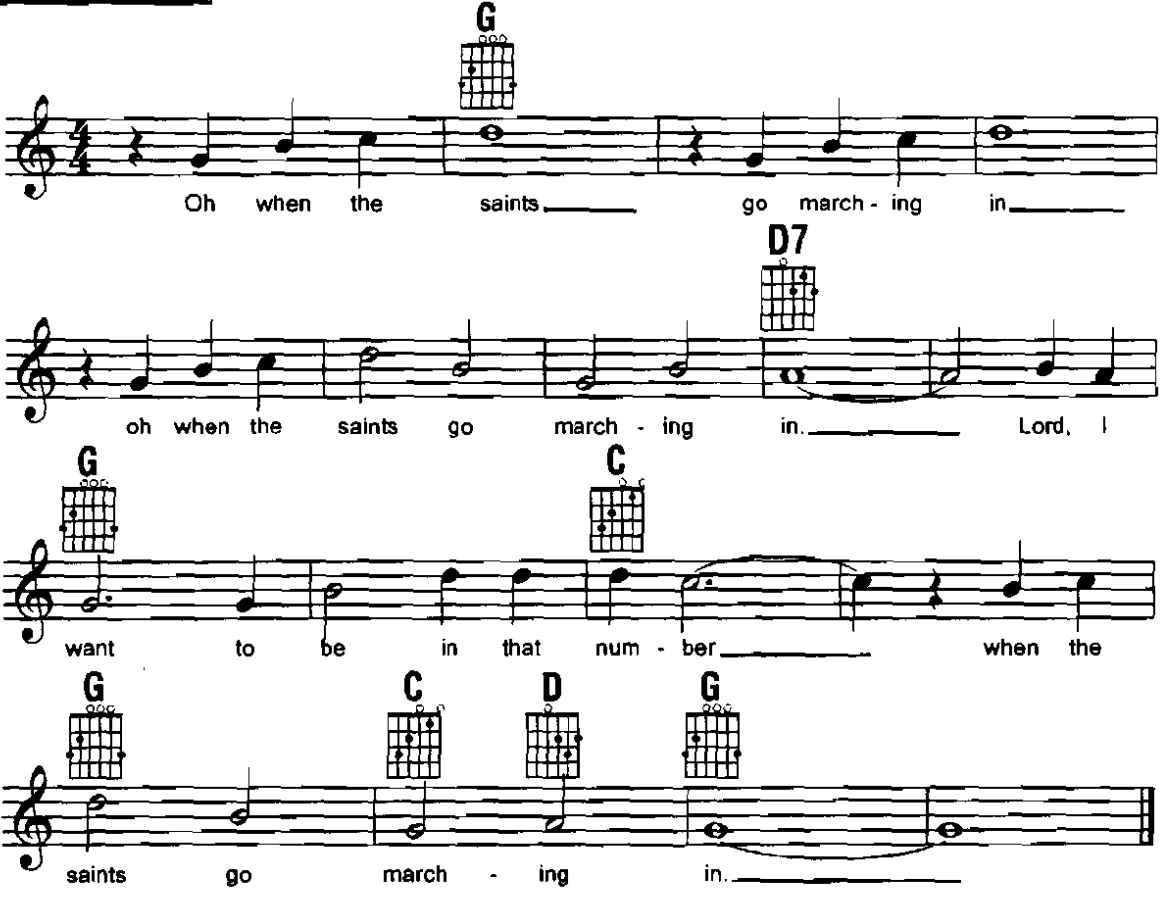
Session 3 Assignment

Yankee Doodle



When The Saints Go Marchin' In

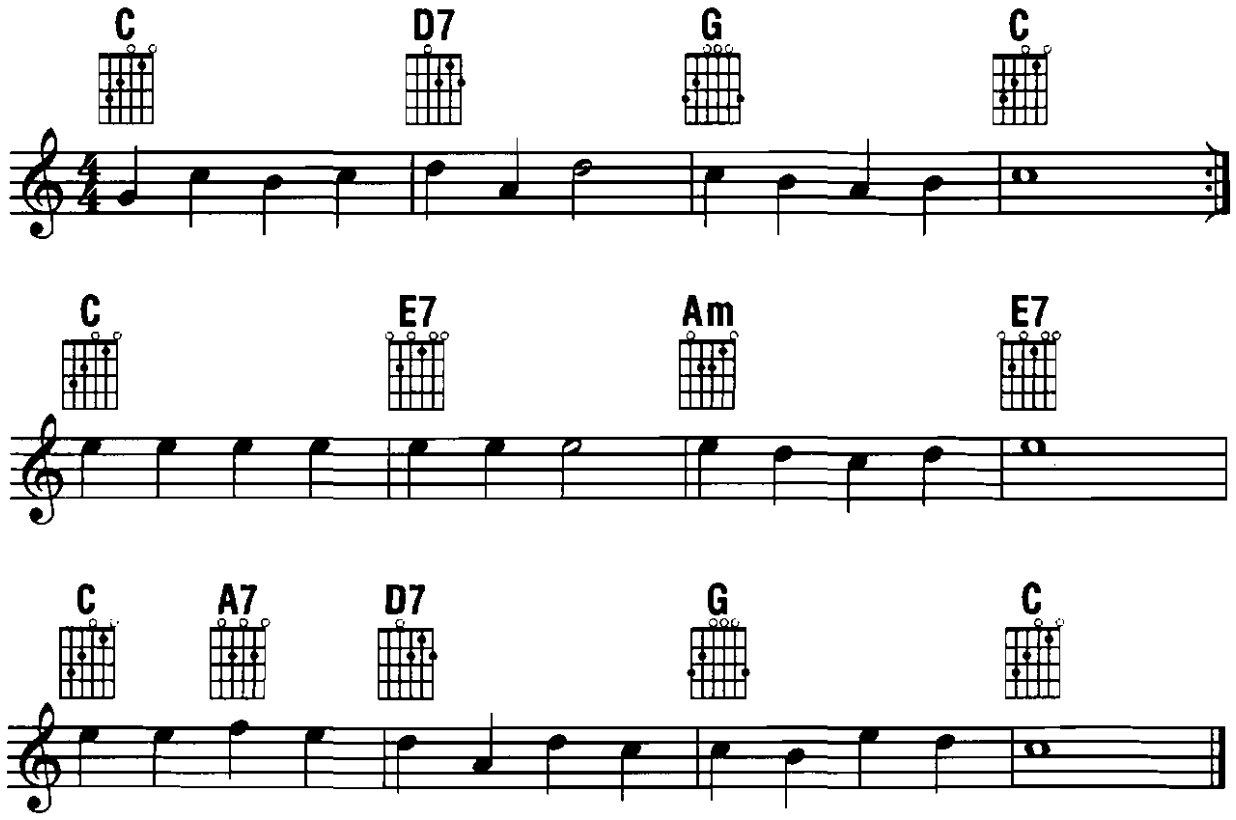
This song includes chords that are covered in Session 5 (page 31).



Love Me Tender

Aura Lee

This song includes chords that are covered in Session 5 (page 31).

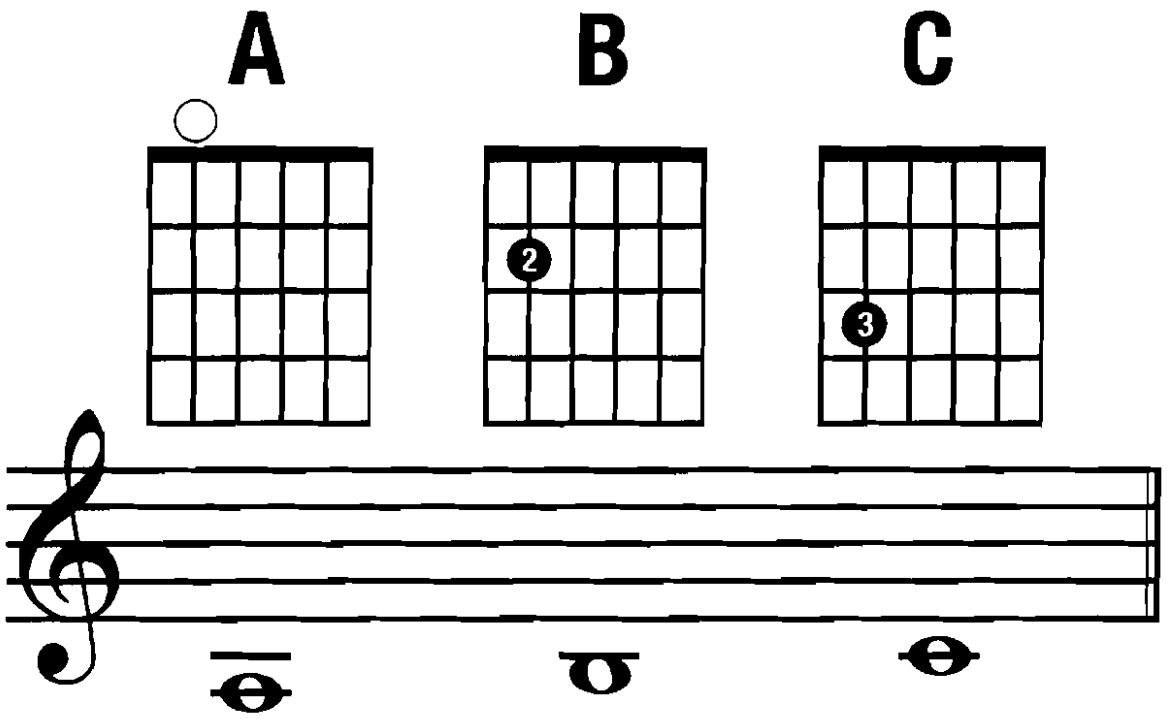


SESSION 4 - Notes on the 5th & 6th Strings

Estimated Time to Learn These Concepts - 2 Weeks

> ***Playing guitar is an endless process of running out of fingers.***
> ~ Harvey Reid, *Fingerstyle Guitarist*

The Notes on the A or Fifth String

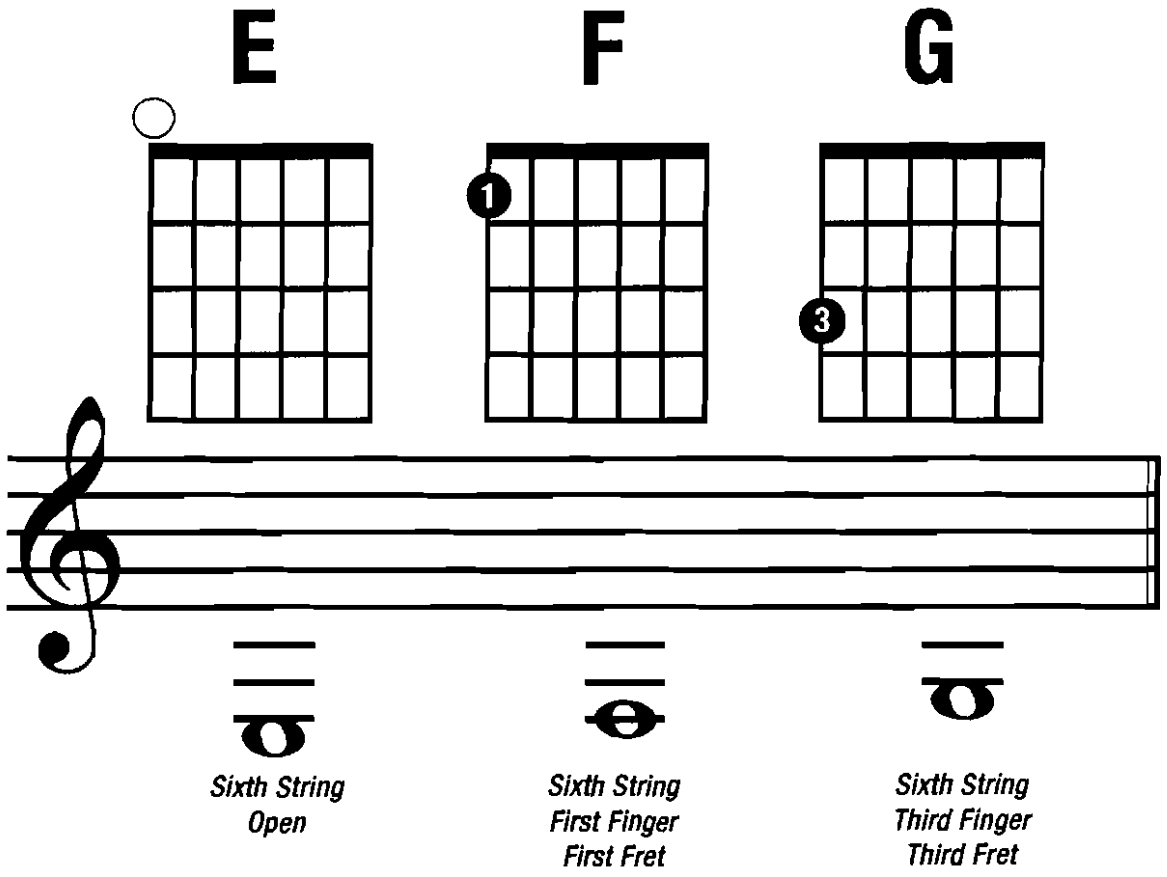


Fifth String
Open

Fifth String
Second Finger
Second Fret

Fifth String
Third Finger
Third Fret

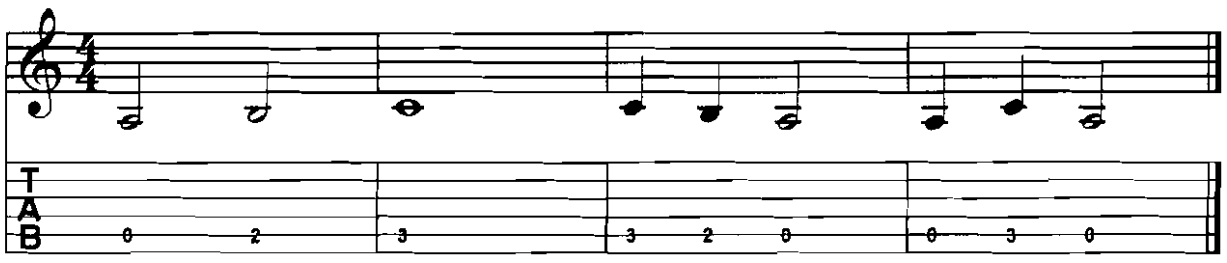
The Notes on the E or Sixth String



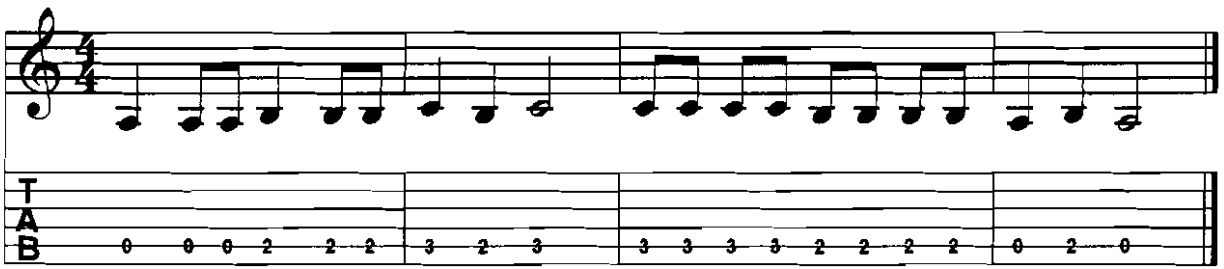
Fifth and Sixth String Exercises

Instructions: Play each exercise using the correct finger for each note. Write in the notes if needed.

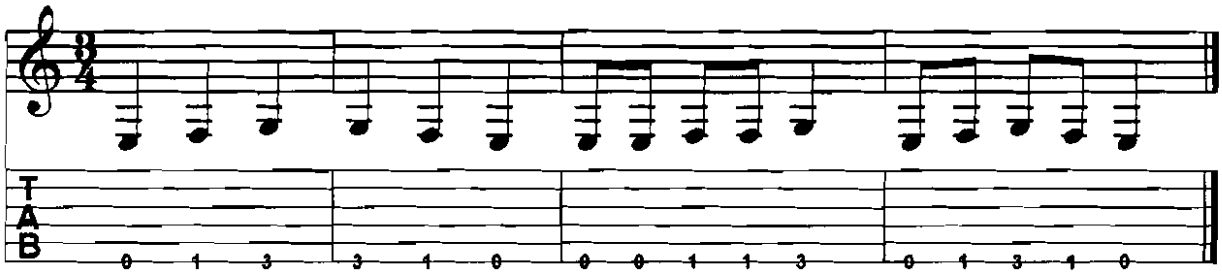
1.



2.

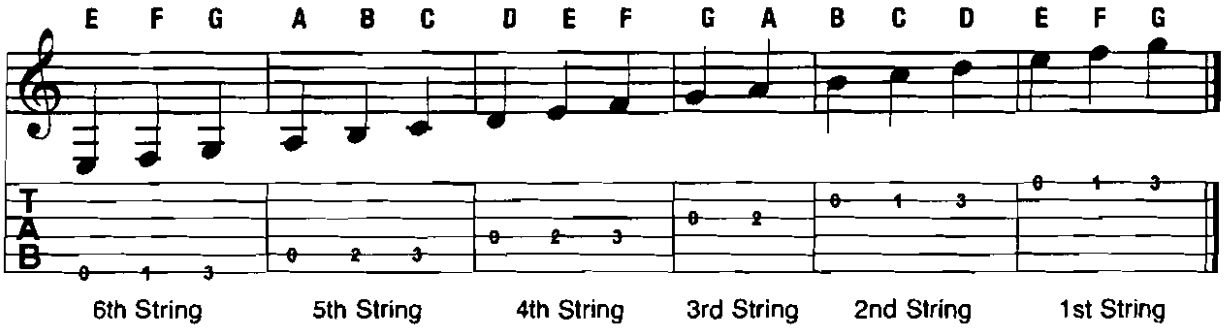


3.



4.

Notes in the First Position



C Major Scale Example

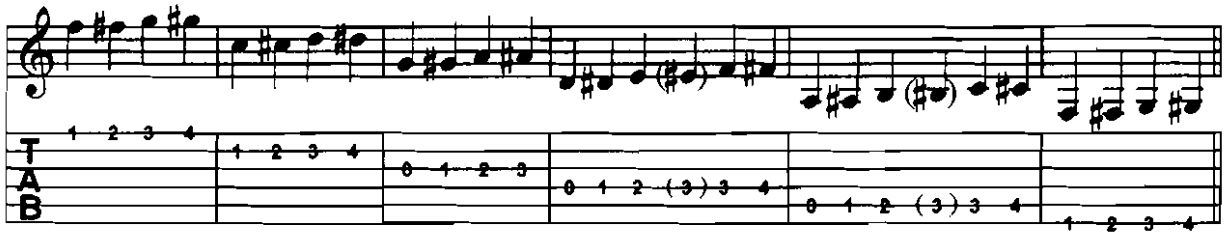
Minuet in C

J.S. Bach
(1685-1750)

Sharps, Flats, and Natural Signs

Sharps ♯

SHARPS raise up any note one half-step or one fret. The sharp sign appears before the note that is to be sharped. Remember to use the correct finger for each fret.



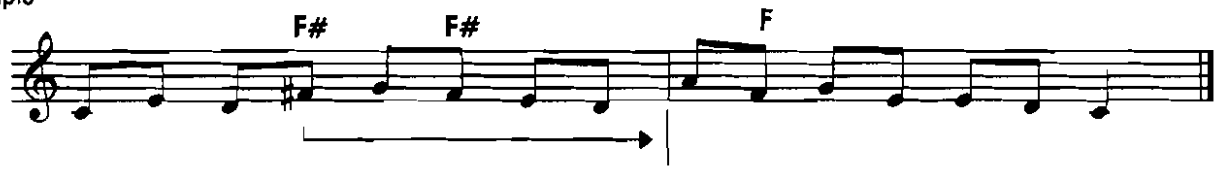
Flats ♭

FLATS lower any note one half-step or one fret.

Open String Flat Rule: When flatting an open string go to the next lower string and play the fourth fret with your fourth finger. The one exception to this rule is the Bb on the third string third fret.

A sharp or a flat affects not just the note it is by, but every note of the same name that follows it for the entire measure.

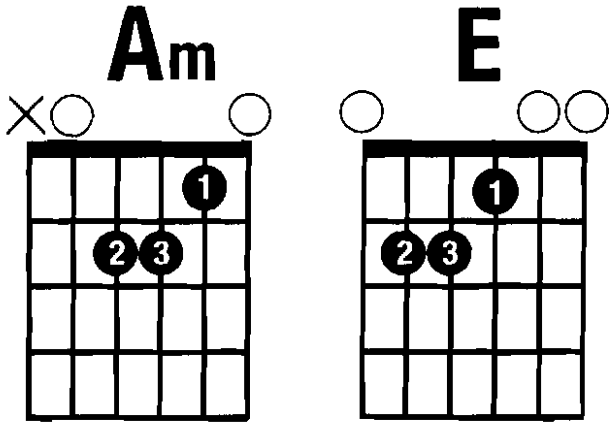
Example



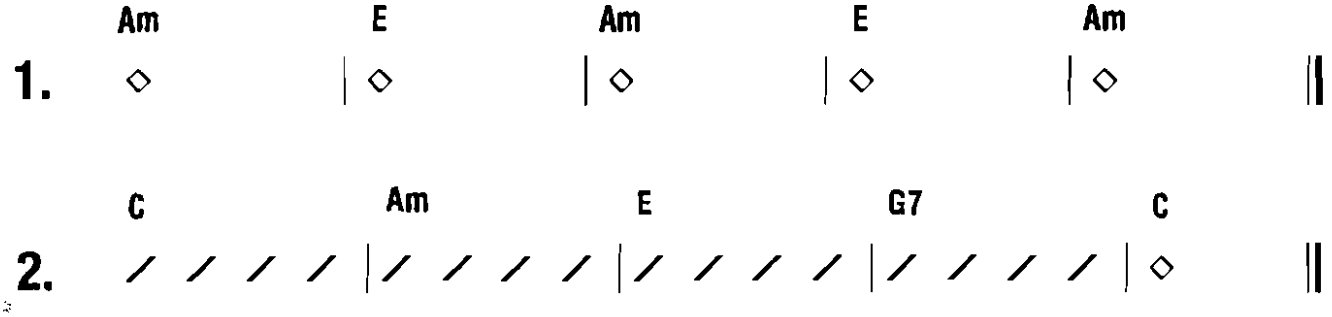
Naturals ♮

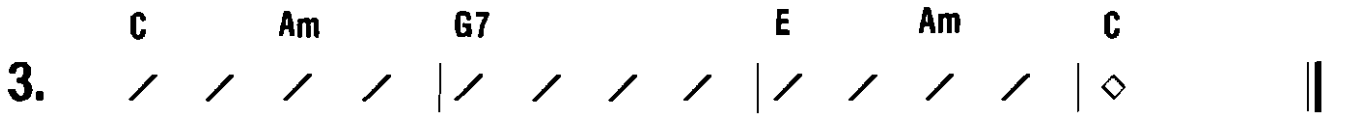
A NATURAL SIGN cancels out a previously used sharp or flat and restores it to its normal position.

The A Minor and E Chord



Chord Exercises





Session 4 Assignment

[redacted]

[redacted]

Simple Gifts

All F's are sharped throughout the whole song.

The Star Spangled Banner

Francis Scott Key & John Stafford Smith

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's ear - ly light, what so
proud - ly we hailed at the twi - light's last gleam - ing? Whose broad stripes and bright
stars, through the per - i - lous fight, o'er the ram - parts we watched, were so
gal - lant - ly stream - ing? And the rock - et's red glare, the bombs burst - ing in
air, gave proof through the night that our flag was still there. O
say, does that star spang - led ban - ner yet wa - ve. O'er the
land of the free and the home of the brave?

LEGACY LEARNING SYSTEMS

Minuet in G

J.S. Bach
(1685-1750)

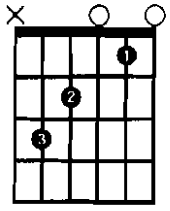
Key Signature = F#
All F's are sharped throughout the whole song.

SESSION 5 - Basic Open Chords

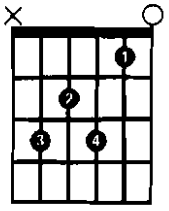
Estimated Time to Learn These Concepts - 3 Weeks

Being good is not about playing fast, It's about thinking fast.
~ Anonymous

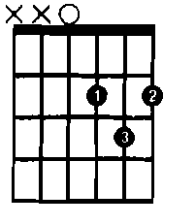
C



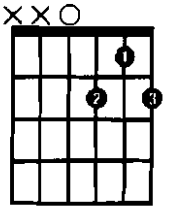
C7



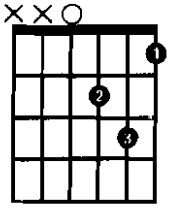
D



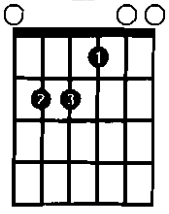
D7



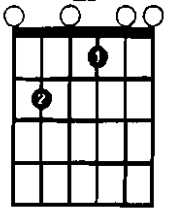
Dm



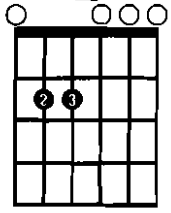
E



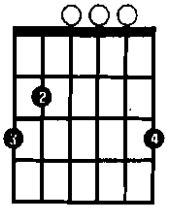
E7



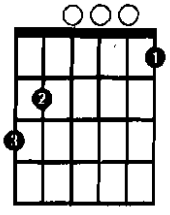
Em



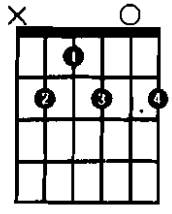
G



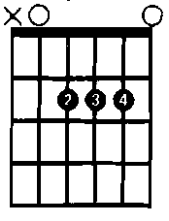
G7



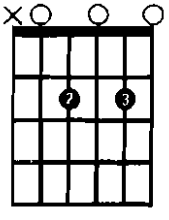
B7



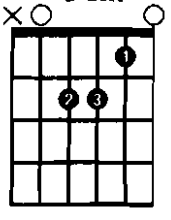
A



A7



Am



Basic Open Chord Exercises - 1

Learning the C, G7, Am, E, & Dm chords

Basic Open Chord Exercises - 2

Learning the G, D7, Em, & B7 chords

Basic Open Chord Exercises - 3

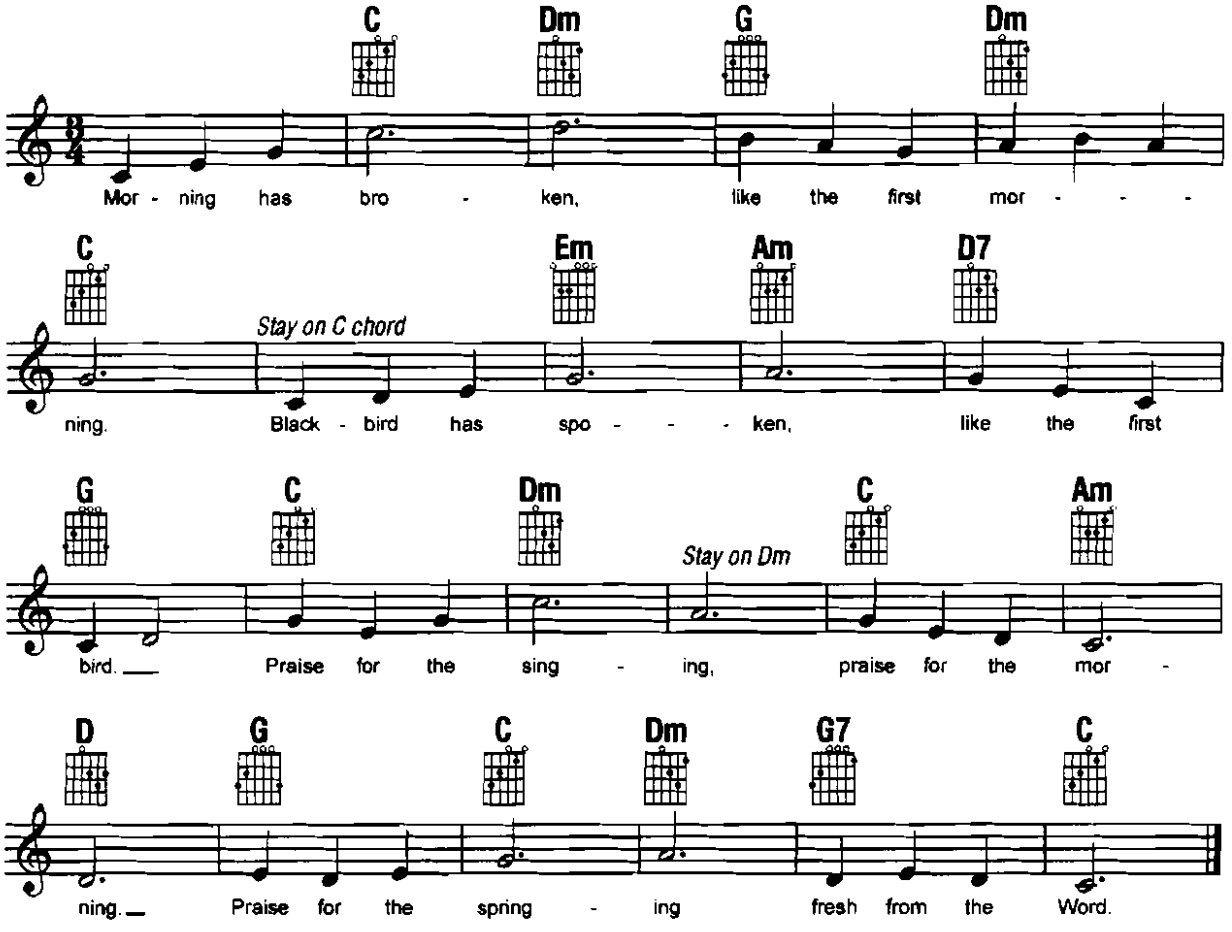
Learning the D, C7, A, A7 & E7 chords

Session 5 Assignment

[redacted]

[redacted]

Morning Has Broken

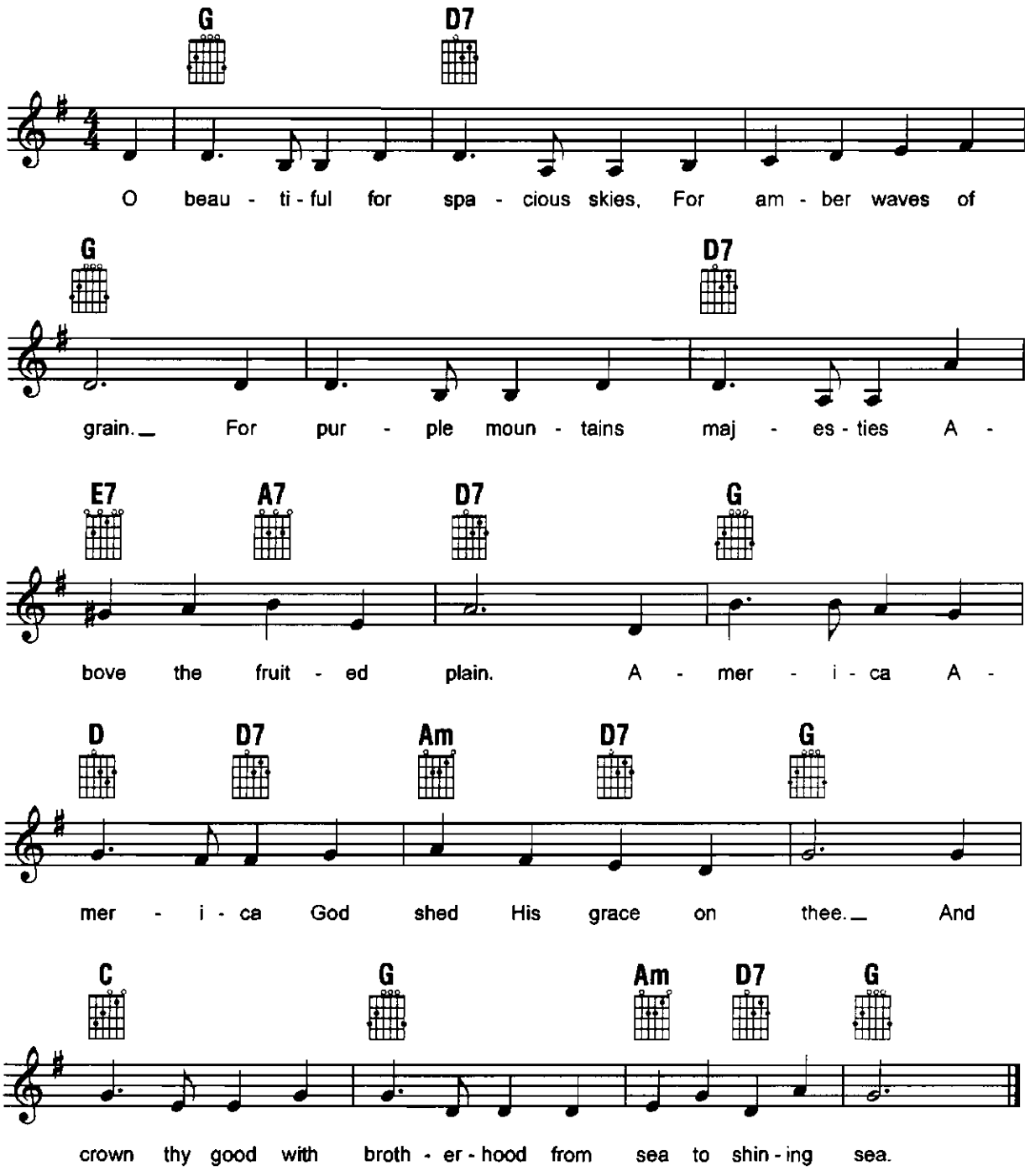

C Dm G Dm
Mor - ning has bro - ken, like the first mor - - -
C Em Am D7
Stay on C chord
ning. Black - bird has spo - - - ken, like the first
G C Dm C Am
Stay on Dm
bird. Praise for the sing - ing, praise for the mor -
D G C Dm G7 C
ning. Praise for the spring - ing fresh from the Word.

LEGACY LEARNING SYSTEMS

America The Beautiful

Samuel A. Ward

Key Signature = F#
All F's are sharped throughout the whole song.

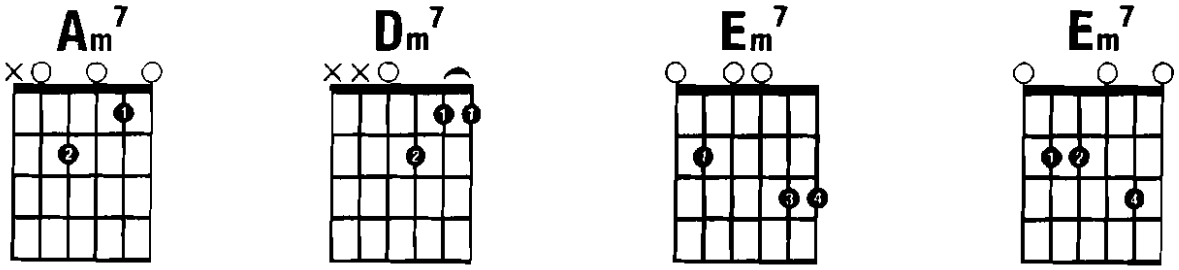

G
D7
O beau - ti - ful for spa - cious skies, For am - ber waves of
G
D7
grain. For pur - ple moun - tains maj - es - ties A -
E7
A7
D7
G
bove the fruit - ed plain. A - mer - i - ca A -
D
D7
Am
D7
G
mer - i - ca God shed His grace on thee. And
C
G
Am
D7
G
crown thy good with broth - er - hood from sea to shin - ing sea.

SESSION 6 - Minor Seventh & Suspended Chords

Estimated Time to Learn These Concepts - 2 Weeks

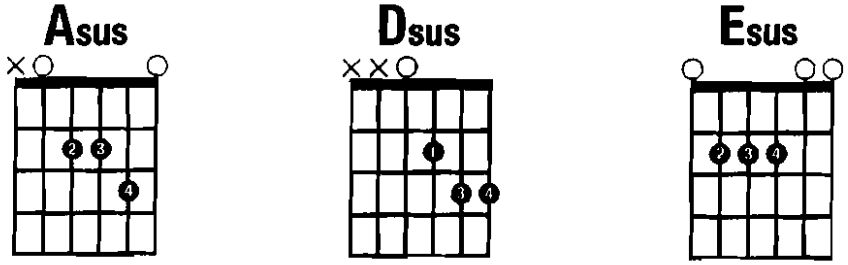
If music be the food of love, play on.
– William Shakespeare

Open Minor Seventh Chords



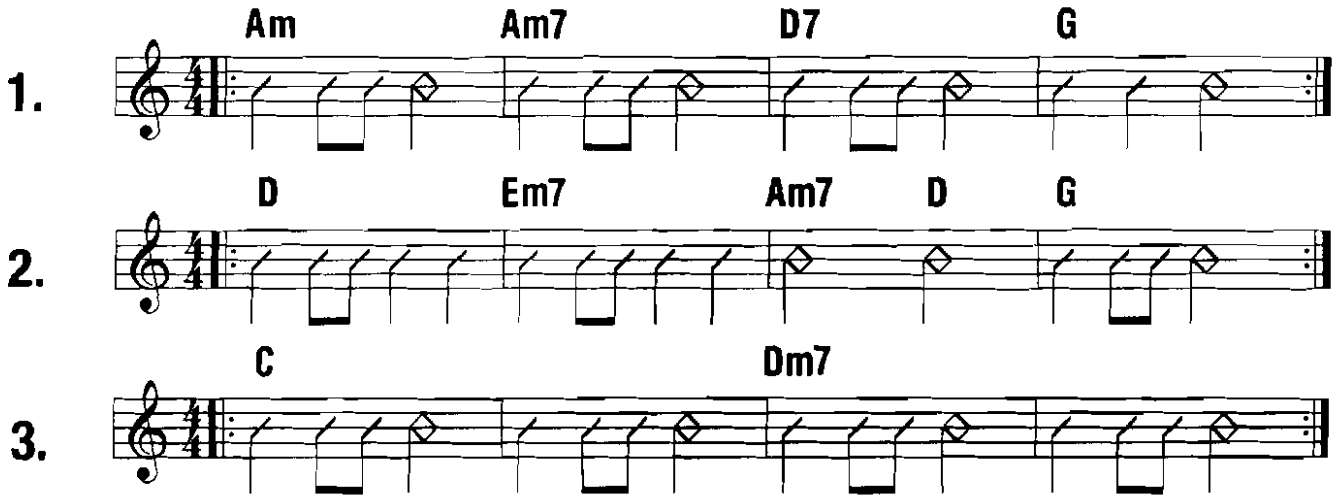
Alternate Fingering

Open Suspended Chords

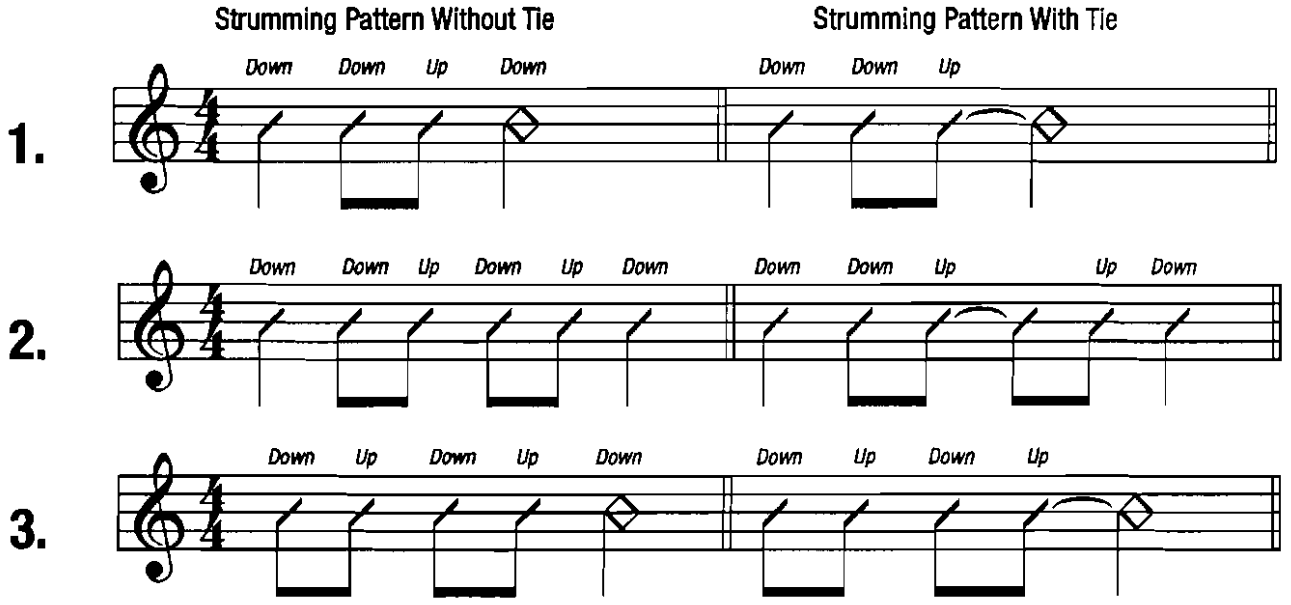


Minor Seventh Chord Exercises

Practicing the Am7, Dm7, & Em7 chords.

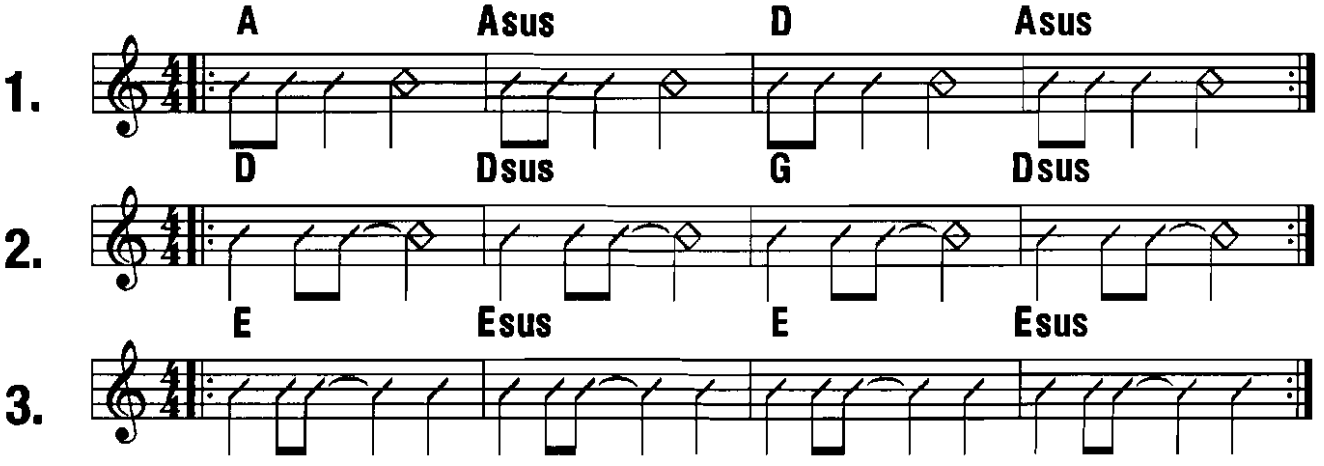


Strumming with Ties Exercises

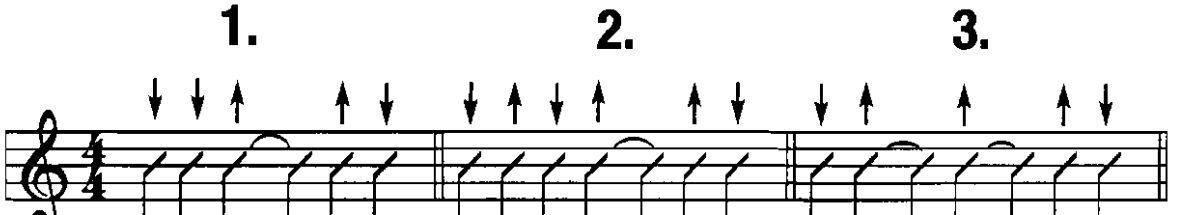


Suspended Chord Exercises

Practicing the Asus, Dsus, & Esus chords.

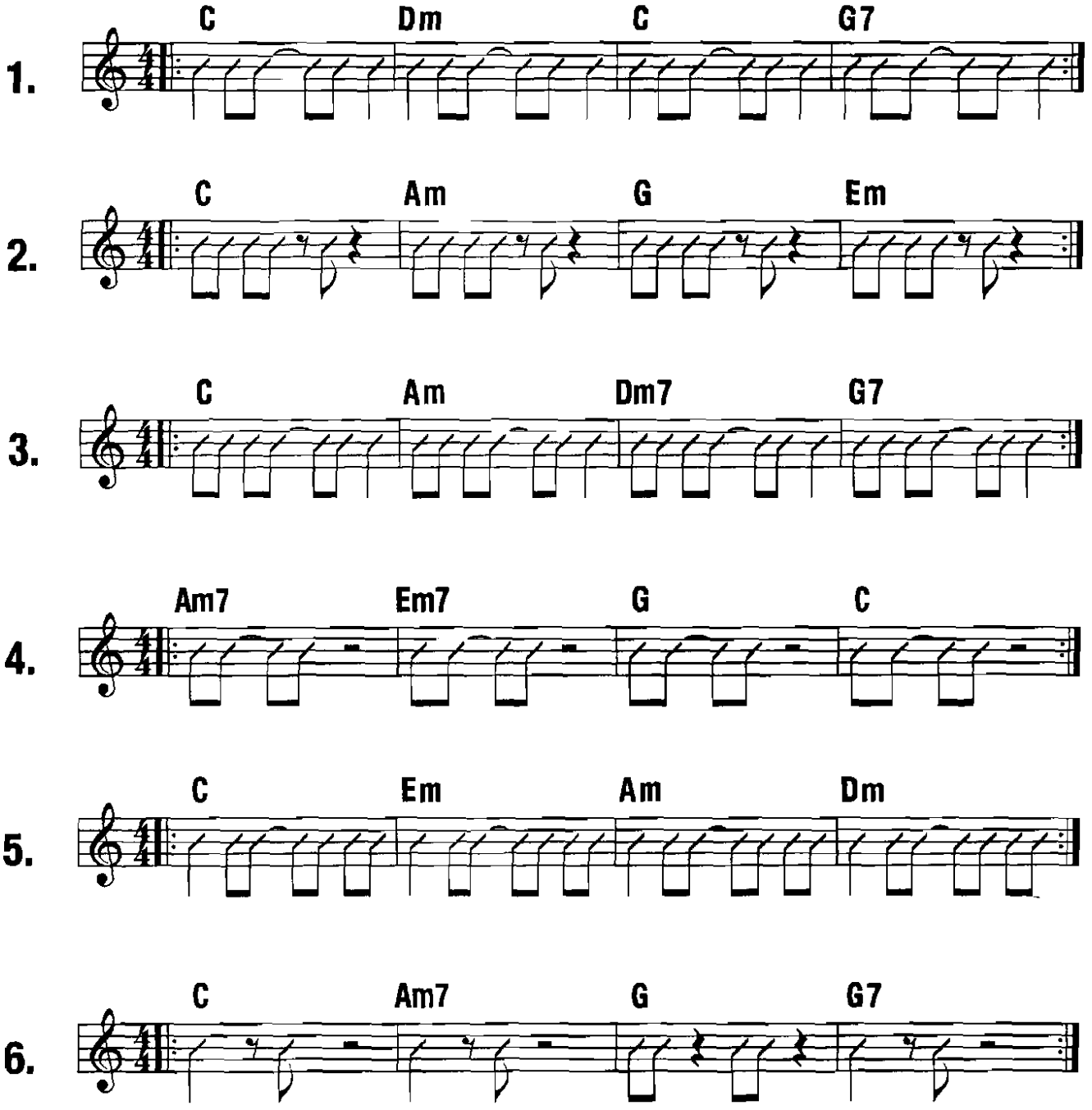


Three Basic Strumming Patterns



Open Chords in the Key of C

Practicing the C, Am, Am7, Dm, Dm7, G7, G, Em and Em7 chords

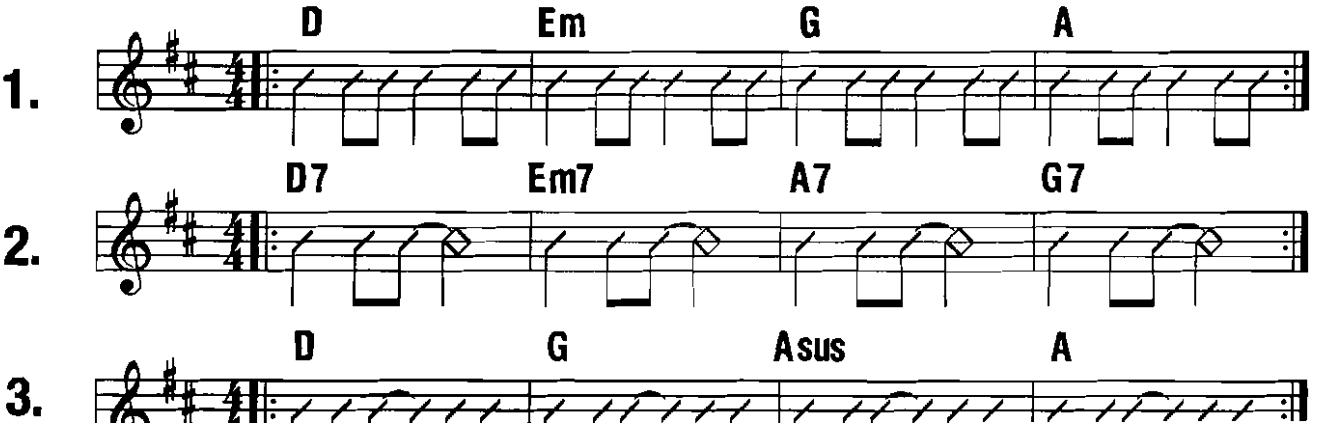


Open Chords in the Key of G

Practicing the G, Am, Am7, C, D, D7, Dsus, Em & Em7 chords

Open Chords in the Key of D

Practicing the D, D7, Em, Em7, G, G7, A, A7 and Asus chords



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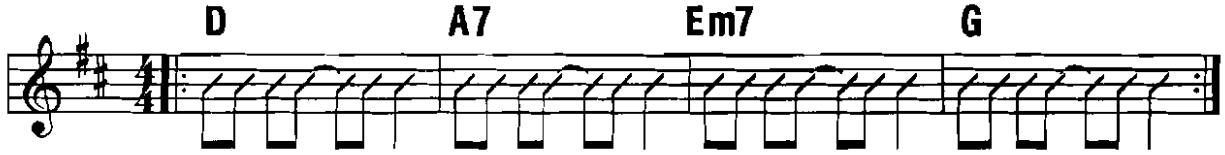
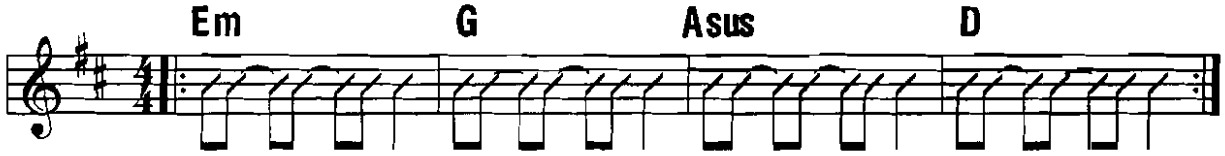


5.



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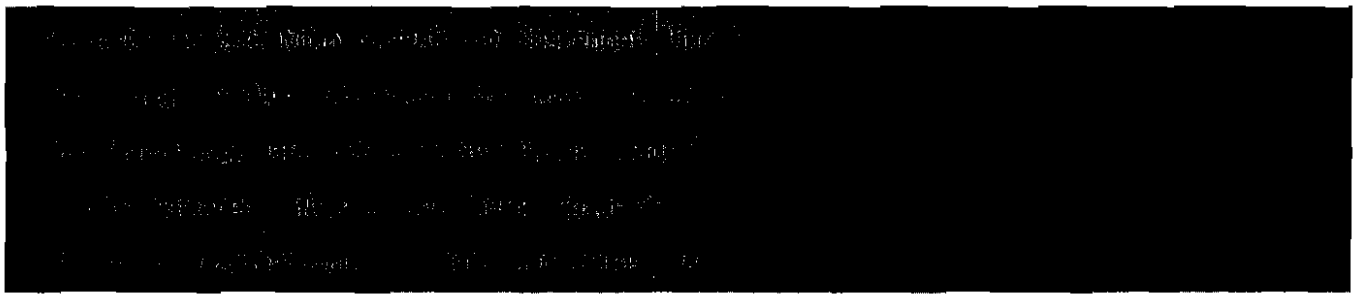
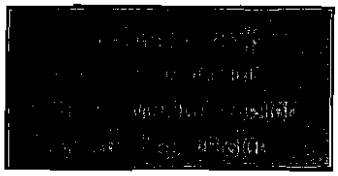
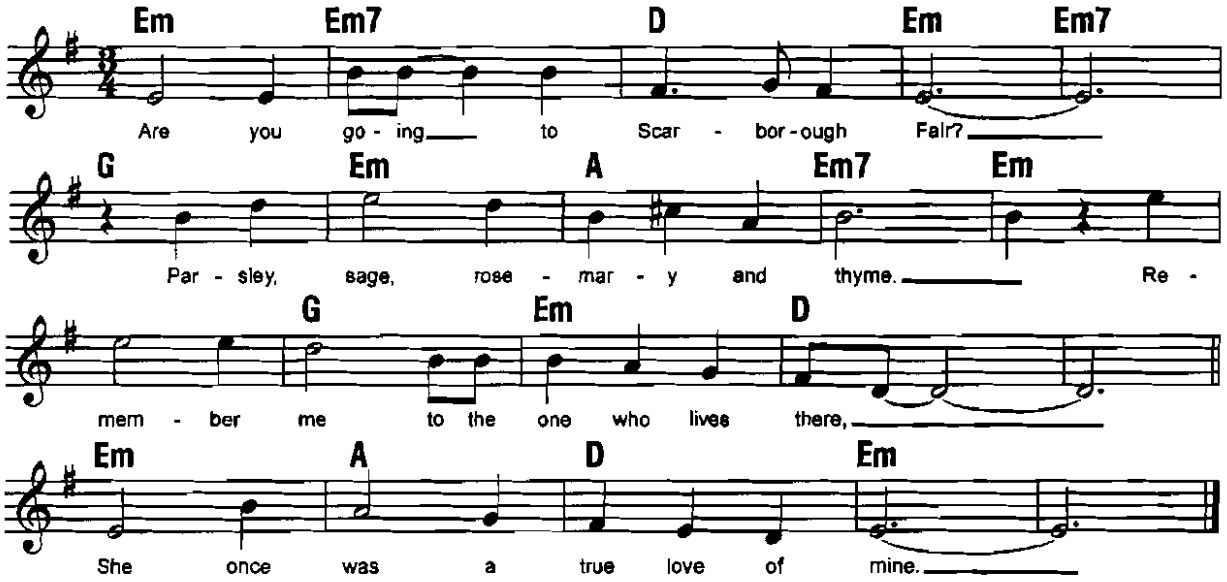
Session 6 Assignment



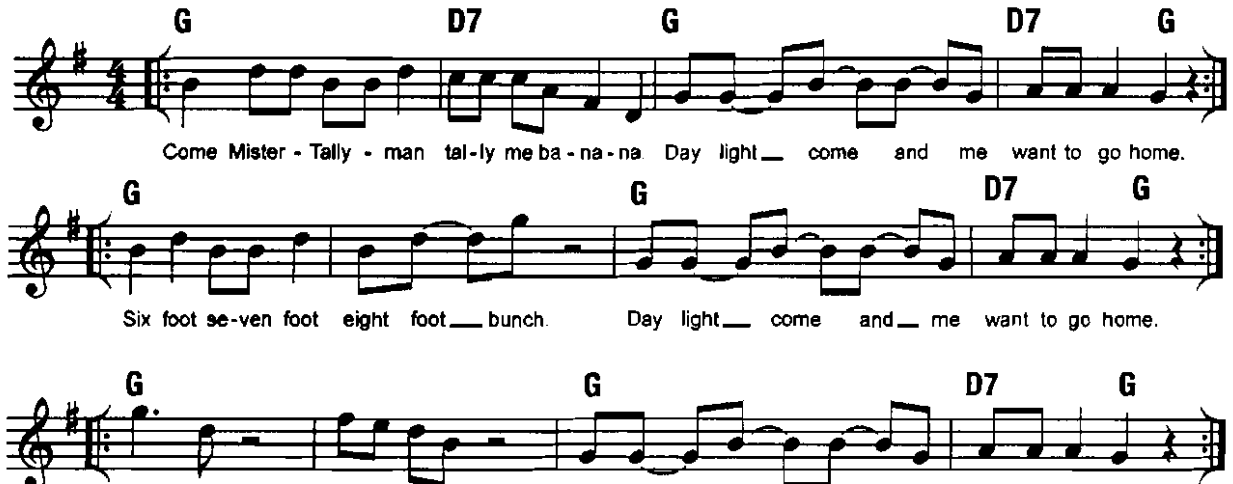


Scarborough Fair


Em Em7 D Em Em7
Are you go - ing to Scar - bor - ough Fair?
G Em A Em7 Em
Par - sley, sage, rose - mar - y and thyme. Re -
G Em D
mem - ber me to the one who lives there,
Em A D Em
She once was a true love of mine.

Greensleeves

The Banana Boat Song


G D7 G D7 G
Come Mister - Tally - man tal - ly me ba - na - na Day light come and me want to go home.
G G D7 G
Six foot se - ven foot eight foot bunch. Day light come and me want to go home.
G G D7 G

SESSION 7 - Barre Chords on the 6th String

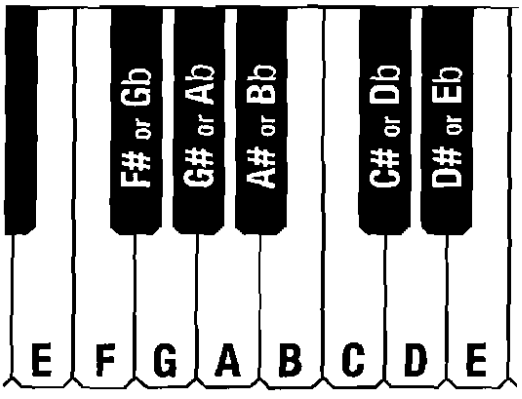
Estimated Time to Learn These Concepts - 2-3 Weeks

"If I were not a physicist, I would probably be a musician. I often think in music. I live my daydreams in music. I see my life in terms of music. . . . I get most . . . in life out of music."

- Albert Einstein

Half-Steps & Whole Steps

A HALF-STEP is the distance from any note to the very next note. A WHOLE STEP is two half-steps put together. On a guitar, each fret is a half-step apart. On a piano, each key, whether white or black, is a half-step apart from the next key. Even though some white keys on a piano are next to each other, often they will have a black key in between them. The distance from the first white key to the in-between black key is a half-step. From a white key to another white key, with a black key in between, is a whole step.

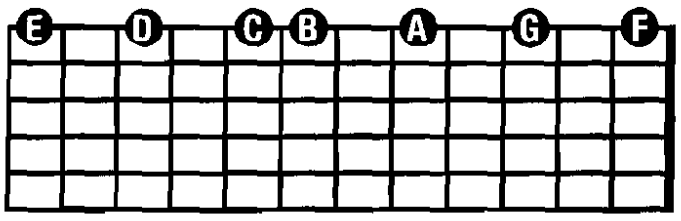


The only naturally occurring half-steps are between E to F and B to C.

Naturally occurring means that without using sharps or flats the intervals of E to F and B to C are the only adjacent pairs that are half-steps. Between these two intervals there is only a half-step difference. All of the other pairs of adjacent notes, without sharps or flats involved, are whole steps.

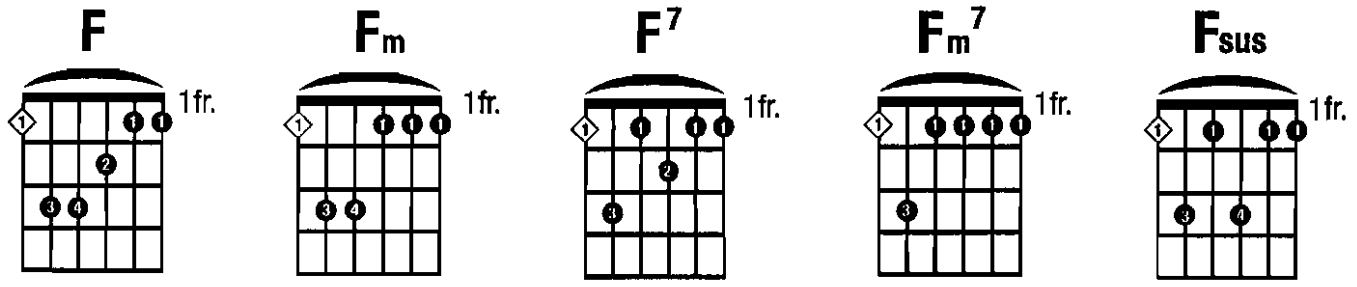
On our keyboard there are no black keys between E - F and B - C. On a guitar, each of these two pairs of notes are side by side with no note in between them.

Notes on the Sixth String



12th Fret

Sixth String Barre Chords



The "1fr." means to play that chord starting at the first fret. The arcs mean to cover all of the strings with one finger. When you use one finger to cover more than one string it is called a BARRE. The note with a diamond is the root of the chord and the note that you will pivot from to move the chord into different keys.

Sixth String Barre Chord Exercises

Learning the moveable F, F7, Fm, Fm7 & Fsus

1.
F G A B♭
Make sure each note of the chord is sounding clearly.
2.
G Am Bm C
3.
A F♯m7 Bm Am Gsus G A
4.
B♭ Cm F7 B♭ Gm Cm Fsus F7 B♭
Repeat the same rhythm.
5.
F B♭ Gm7 Csus C7 F
6.
G Bm C Bm Am F F♯ G

Major Scales

MAJOR SCALES are the building blocks for all of music. Major scales are built on a specific pattern of half-step and whole-step intervals. The pattern for a major scale is **Whole-step, Whole-step, Half-step, Whole-step, Whole-step, Whole-step, Half-step.** Starting on any note, if you follow this pattern you will build a major scale in the note's key.

Directions: Fill in major scale notes following the interval pattern. Determine the number of sharps or flats. List sharps or flats in order. I have filled in some of the spaces for you.

✓ Check your answers at *www.LearnandMasterGuitar.com/answerkey*

	Whole	*Whole*	*Half*	*Whole*	*Whole*	*Whole*	*Half*	*How many #'s or b's?*	*What are they?*
C	D	E	___	___	___	___	___	none	___
The following scales all contain SHARPS.									
G	___	___	___	___	___	F#	___	___	F#.
D	___	F#	___	___	___	C#	___	___	F#,C#.
A	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	3 #'s	___
E	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
B	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
F#	___	___	___	___	___	E#	___	___	___
The following scales all contain FLATS.									
F	___	___	Bb	___	___	___	___	___	___
Bb	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Eb	___	___	Ab	___	___	___	___	3 b's	___
Ab	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	Bb,Eb,Ab,Db
Db	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Gb	___	___	Cb	___	___	___	___	___	___

Major Scale Table

Major Scales are the foundation upon which all of the upcoming theory is going to be built. Just like multiplication tables need to be memorized, major scales and the key signatures that they generate have to be learned and memorized. KEY SIGNATURES are the pattern of sharps or flats that each major scale generates.

Directions: Fill in the major scale notes on the following table. Remember, the naturally occurring half-steps are between E-F and B-C.

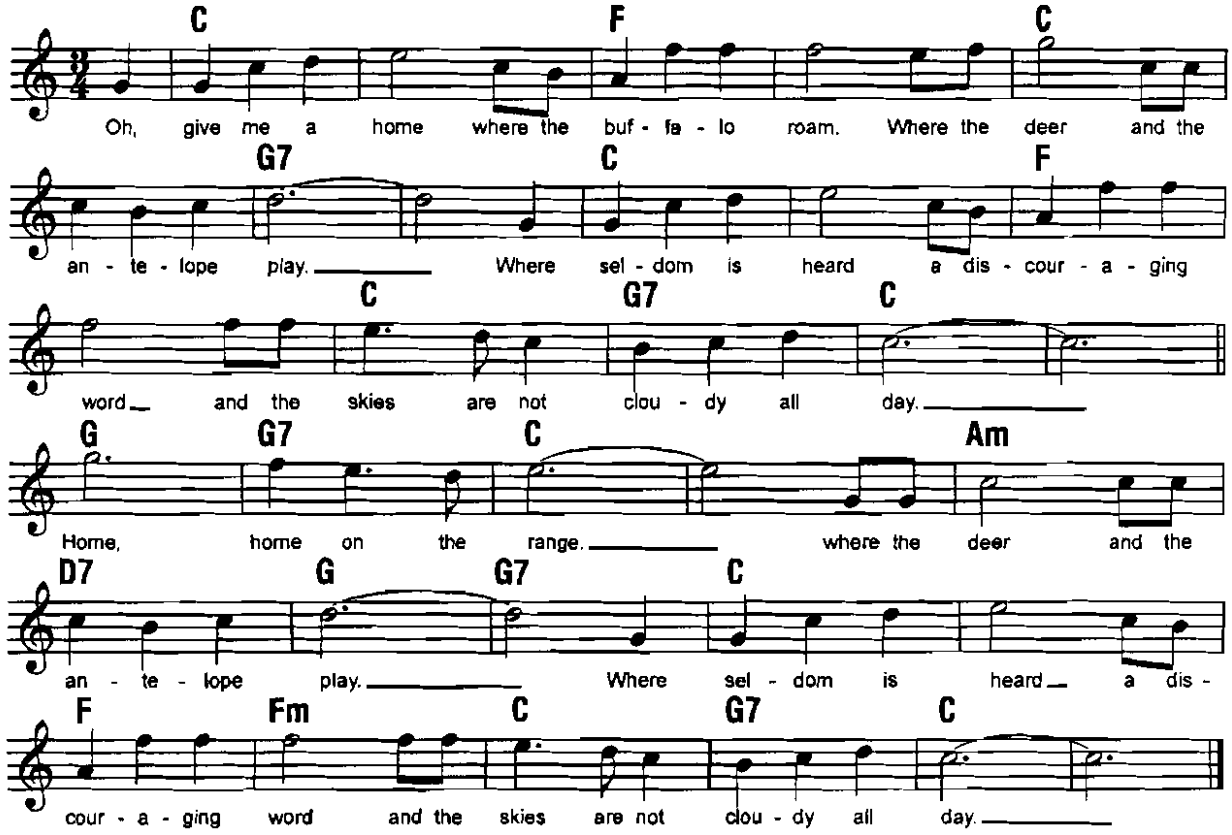
✓ Check your answers at *www.LearnandMasterGuitar.com/answerkey*

	Whole Step	*Whole Step*	*Half Step*	*Whole Step*	*Whole Step*	*Whole Step*	*Half Step*
C	**D**						
F		**A**					
Bb			**Eb**				
Eb				**Bb**			
Ab					**F**		
Db						**C**	
Gb							**Gb**
F#						**E#**	
B					**G#**		
E				**B**			
A			**D**				
D		**F#**					
G	**A**						

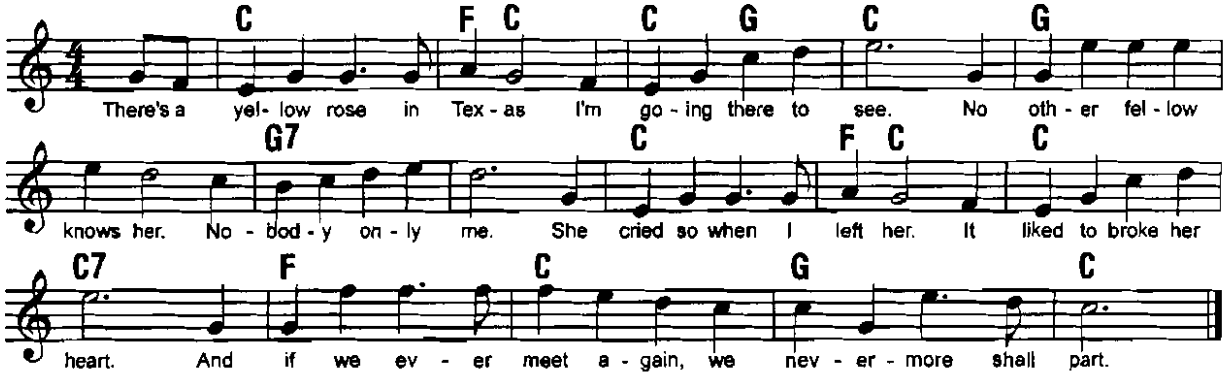
Session 7 Assignment

Home on the Range

Practice using a mixture of open and barre chords and then practice using all barre chords.


C F C
Oh, give me a home where the buf - fa - lo roam. Where the deer and the
G7 C F
an - te - lope play. Where sel - dom is heard a dis - cour - a - ging
C G7 C
word and the skies are not clou - dy all day.
G G7 C Am
Home, home on the range. where the deer and the
D7 G G7 C
an - te - lope play. Where sel - dom is heard a dis -
F Fm C G7 C
cour - a - ging word and the skies are not clou - dy all day.

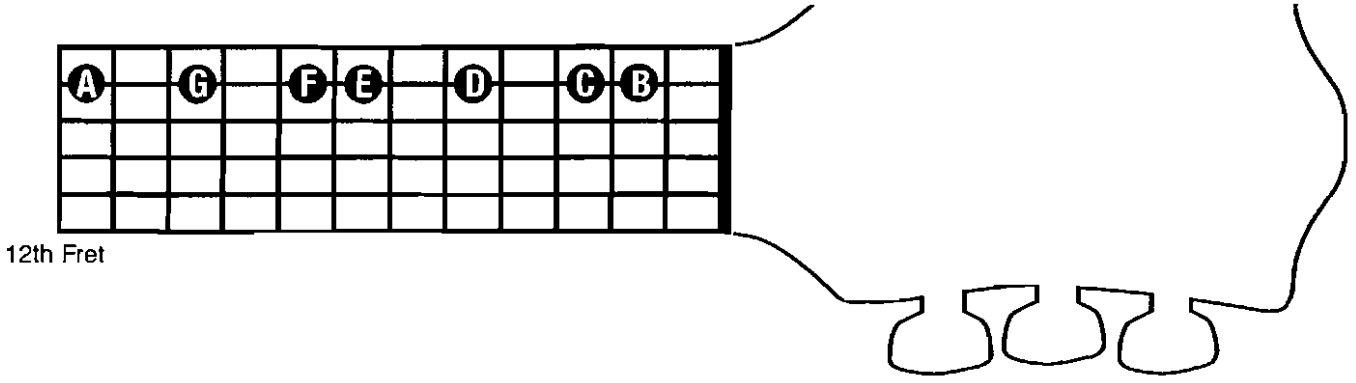
Yellow Rose of Texas

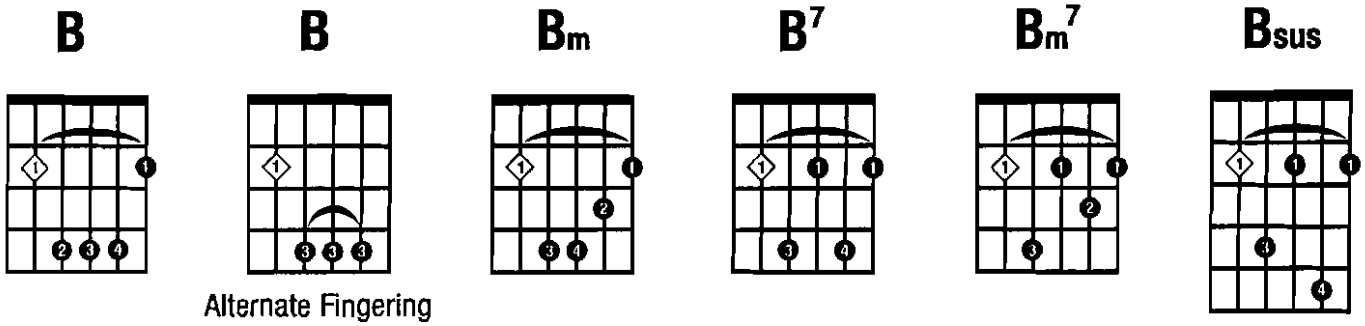

C F C C G C G
There's a yel- low rose in Tex - as I'm go - ing there to see. No oth - er fel - low
G7 C F C C
knows her. No - bod - y on - ly me. She cried so when I left her. It liked to broke her
C7 F C G C
heart. And if we ev - er meet a - gain, we nev - er - more shall part.

SESSION 8 - Barre Chords on the 5th String

Estimated Time to Learn These Concepts - 2-3 Weeks

"Music should be something that makes you come alive." Unknown

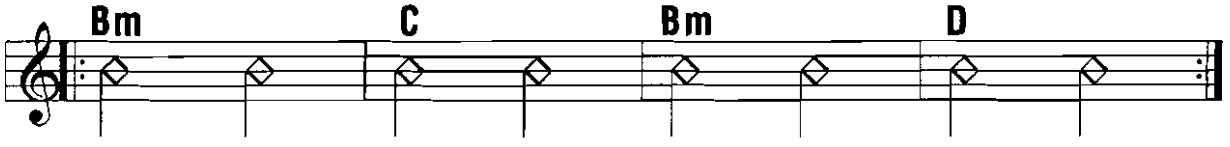




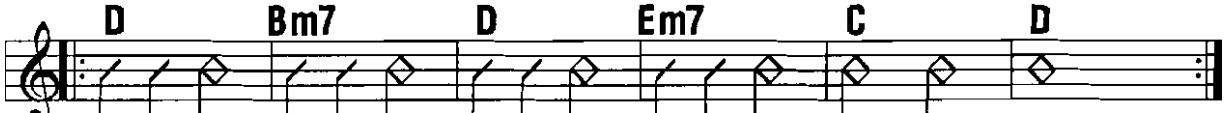
1.

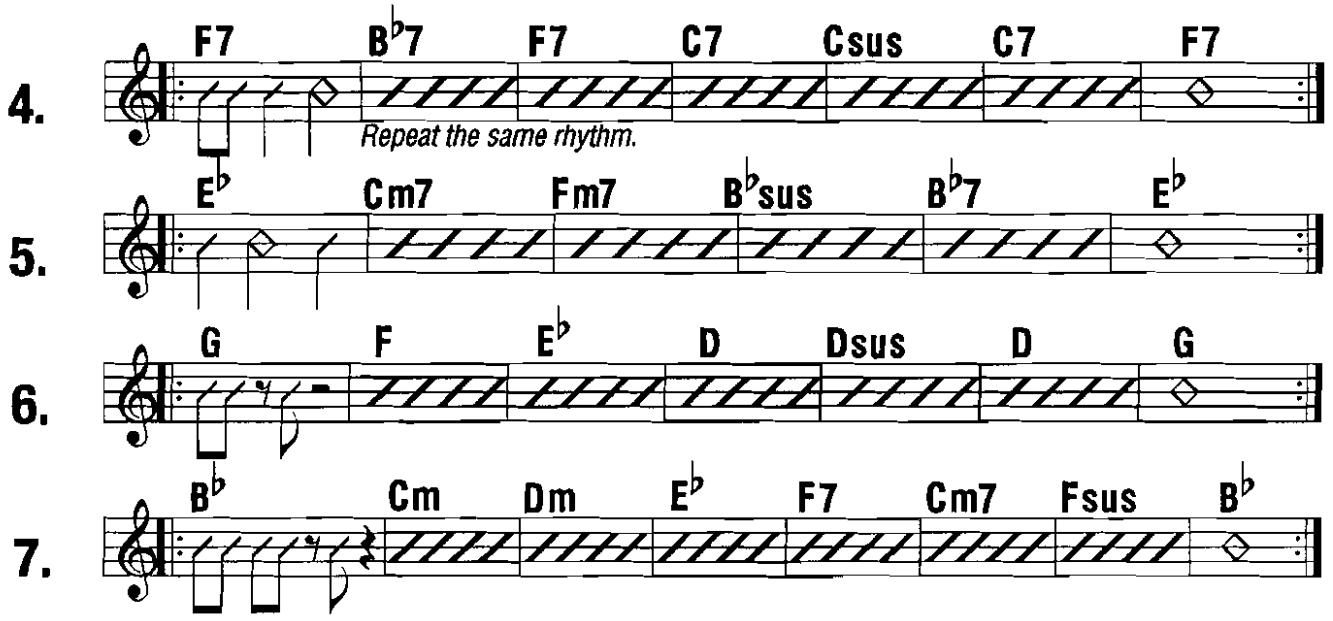
Make sure each note of the chord is sounding clearly.

2.



3.





Keys & Key Signatures

KEY SIGNATURES are derived from the flats or sharps found in a major scale. Each major scale produces a unique combination of sharps or flats as its key signature. A key signature will never have both sharps and flats in it simultaneously. The order of the sharps and flats in a key signature come in a predictable sequence. The key signature order of sharps is F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E#. The order of flats is Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb.

Directions: Using your major scales, determine the proper key and list the key signature. Put sharps or flats in the proper order.

✓ Check your answers at *www.www.LearnandMasterGuitar.com/answerkey*

1) What key has 4 flats in its key signature? _____ What are they? ___ ___ ___ ___

2) What key has 3 sharps in its key signature? _____ What are they? ___ ___ ___

3) What key has 2 flats in its key signature? _____ What are they? ___ ___

4) What key has 4 sharps in its key signature? _____ What are they? ___ ___ ___ ___

5) In the key of G, what note(s) are sharped/flatted? _____

6) In the key of F, what note(s) are sharped/flatted? _____

7) In the key of C, what note(s) are sharped/flatted? _____

8) In the key of Db, what note(s) are sharped/flatted? _____

9) In the key of B, what note(s) are sharped/flatted? _____

10) What key has 2 sharps in its key signature? _____ What are they? ___ ___

11) What key has 5 sharps in its key signature? _____ What are they? ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

12) If the key signature has a Bb and an Eb in it, what's the key? _____

13) If the key signature has an F#, C#, G#, and a D#, what's the key? _____

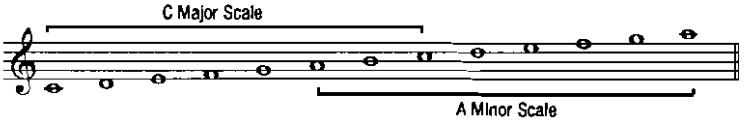
14) If the key signature is F# and C#, what's the key? _____

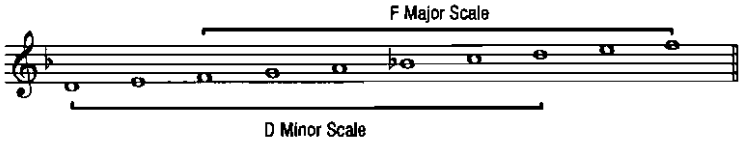
15) If the key signature is Bb, Eb, Ab, and Db, what's the key? _____

16) If the key signature is F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, and E#, what's the key? _____

Parallel Major and Minor Scales

There is a unique relationship between the keys of major scales and minor scales. This relationship is called PARALLEL. **Parallel major and minor scales share the same key signatures.** To derive a parallel minor scale: Go to the 6th step of the major scale and build an 8 note scale in that key. You can get to the 6th step of any major scale by either going up six steps from the root or down two steps. So, the C major scale and the A minor scale share the same key signature. Therefore A is the parallel minor of C major and conversely C is the parallel major of A minor.





Session 8 Assignment

Jamaica Farewell

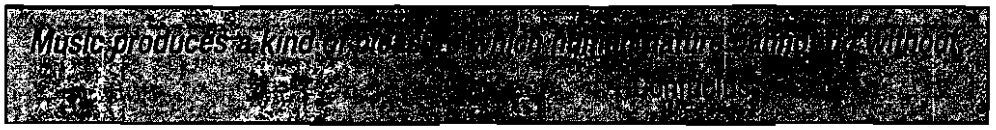
(in F)

Jamaica Farewell

(in G)

SESSION 9 - The Secret to Great Strumming

Estimated Time to Learn These Concepts - 2 Weeks

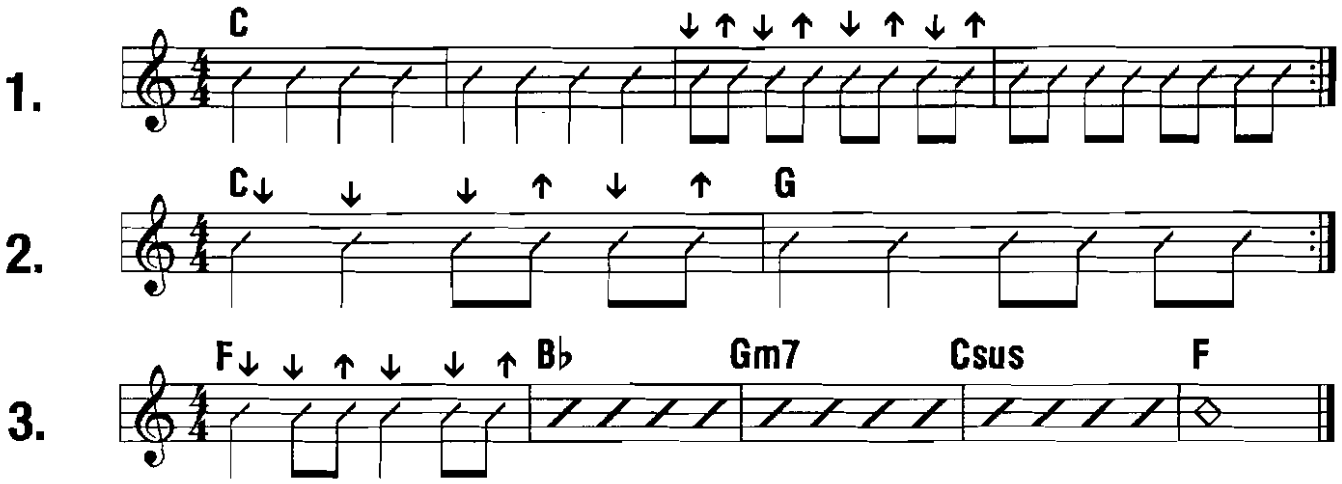


Good Strumming Technique

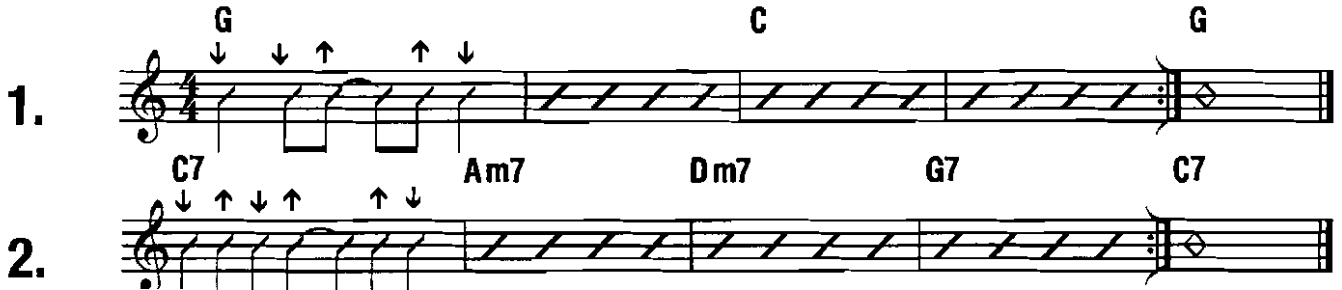
- Hold your pick firmly.
- Keep your wrist loose.
- Strum the accurate number of strings on the down stroke but on the up stroke just hit a few of the strings.
- Strum smooth, even strums with no hesitations.

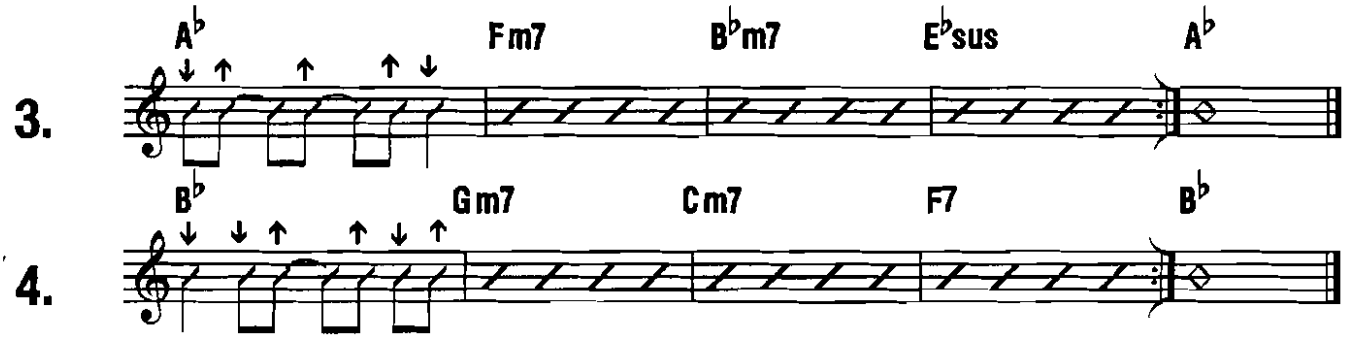
THE SECRET TO GREAT STRUMMING - KEEP YOUR HAND GOING!

Strumming with Eighth Notes



Strumming with Eighth Notes & Ties





Diatonic Intervals

INTERVALS are the distance between two notes. DIATONIC refers to intervals that are found within the major scale. You will be given the key and a specific scale step and then you will need to derive the specific note. Here are some examples ...

1) In C, what is the 3rd step? The C scale is C - D - **E** - F - G - A - B - C. The 3rd step is E.

2) In A, what is the 6th? The A scale is A - B - C# - D - E - **F#** - G# - A. The 6th step is F#.

Diatonic Intervals Worksheet

Directions: Fill in the correct note corresponding to the diatonic interval asked for.

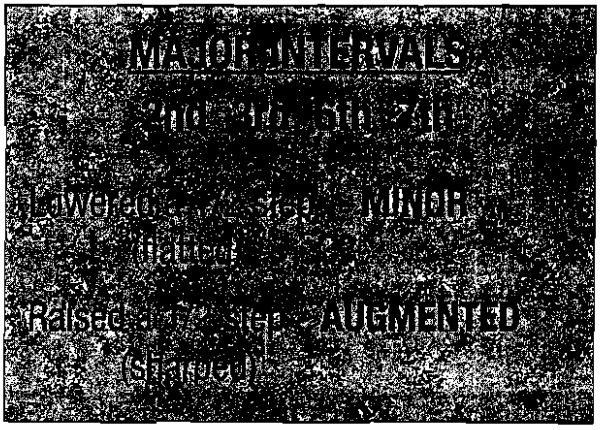
✓ Check your answers at *www.LearnandMasterGuitar.com/answerkey*

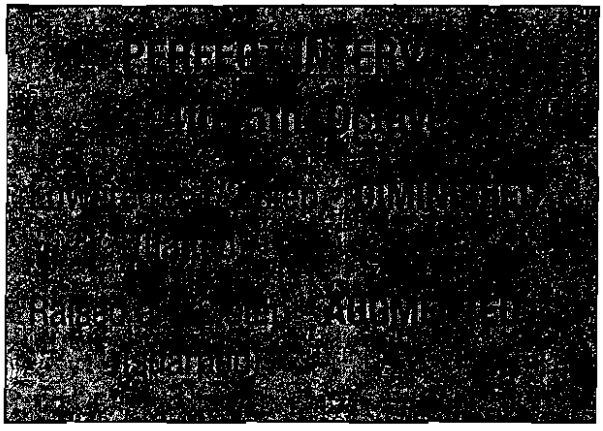
1) In C, what is the 4th ?	F	11) In G, what is the 5th ?	
2) In F, what is the 6th ?	D	12) In D, what is the 7th ?	
3) In Ab, what is the 4th ?		13) In A, what is the 3rd ?	
4) The 4th in D is		14) The 6th in Gb is	
5) The 6th in E is		15) The 7th in Db is	
6) In D, what is the 6th ?		16) In Bb, what is the 6th ?	
7) In G, what is the 7th ?		17) In F, what is the 7th ?	
8) In Db, what is the 2nd ?		18) The 2nd in B is	
9) The 2nd in F# is		19) The 3rd in F# is	
10) The 3rd in D is		20) The 3rd in Gb is	

Harmonic Intervals

HARMONIC INTERVALS are intervals that have been raised or lowered a half step from their natural major scale (diatonic) position.

The intervals within a major scale are divided into two groups; MAJOR and PERFECT. The 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th are referred to as MAJOR INTERVALS. The 4th, 5th, and octave are referred to as PERFECT INTERVALS.





For MAJOR INTERVALS - If a major interval (2nd, 3rd, 6th & 7th) is lowered by a half step it is called MINOR. If a major interval is raised a half step it is called AUGMENTED.

For PERFECT INTERVALS - If a perfect interval (4th, 5th & Octave) is lowered a half step it is called DIMINISHED. If it is raised a half step then it is also called AUGMENTED.

ENHARMONIC notes are two notes that have the same pitch but two different names.

Double Sharps and Double Flats

If I need to lower an already flatted note, I just add another flat until I get to the pitch I need. For example, if you were asked to find the minor 3rd in Gb, you would solve the problem as follows. The 3rd in the key of Gb is a Bb. So to make it minor we would need to lower the Bb an additional half step making it a Bbb. So the correct answer would be Bbb or B "double flat."

Here is another example. If you were asked to determine the augmented 2nd in E, the problem would be solved this way. In the key of E the second is an F#. So to augment it I would need to raise it up an additional half step making it an F## or F "double sharp."

Remember to not answer the enharmonic equivalent of the note. In our previous example, an F## would also be a G. But a G would be the wrong answer to this problem because in the key of E a G would be a minor 3rd not an augmented 2nd.

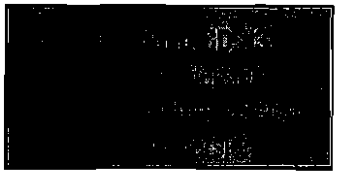
Harmonic Intervals Worksheet

Directions: Fill in the correct note corresponding to the harmonic interval asked for. Add double sharps or flats if needed.

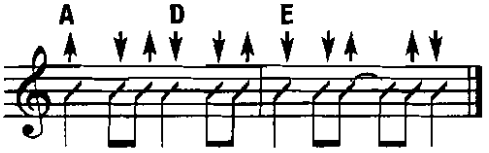
✓ Check your answers at *www.LearnandMasterGuitar.com/answerkey*

1) In C, what is the minor 6th ? Ab
2) In F, what is the augmented 2nd ? G#
3) In Bb, what is the diminished 5th ? _____
4) In Eb, what is the minor 3rd ? _____
5) In Ab, what is the diminished 5th ? _____
6) The minor 2nd in D is _____
7) The augmented 6th in E is _____
8) The minor 7th in B is _____
9) The minor 6th of F# is _____
10) The minor 7th of G is _____

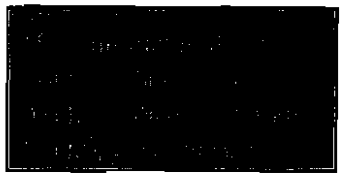
Session 9 Assignment



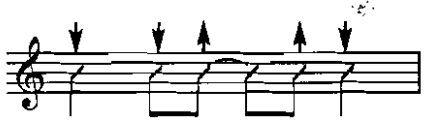
La Bamba

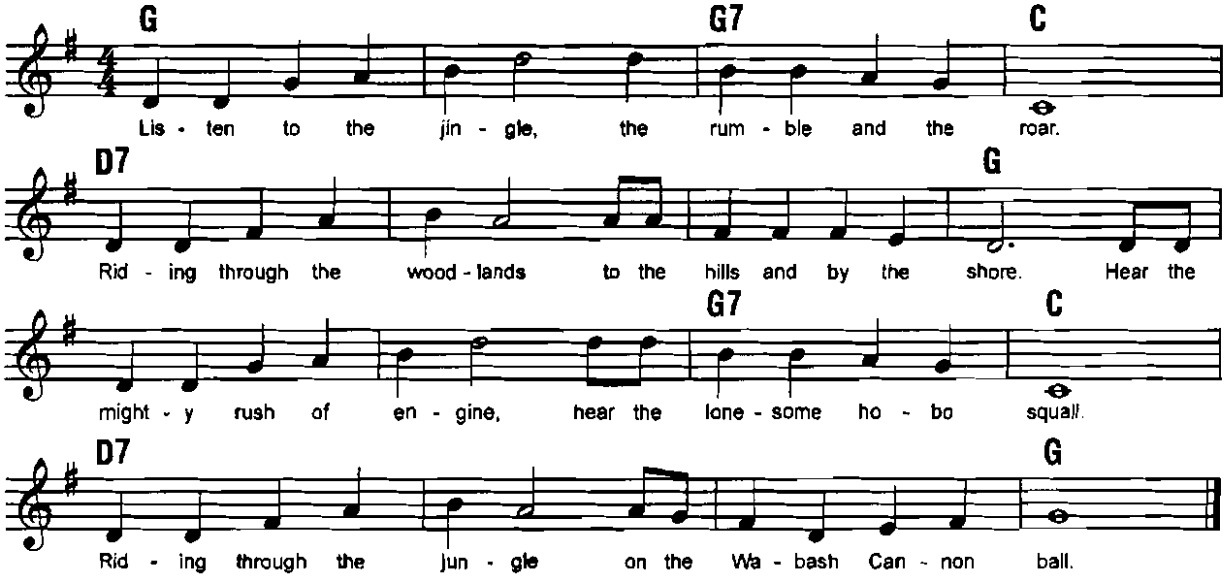


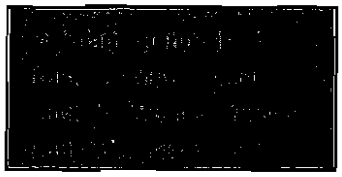
Strumming Pattern



The Wabash Cannonball



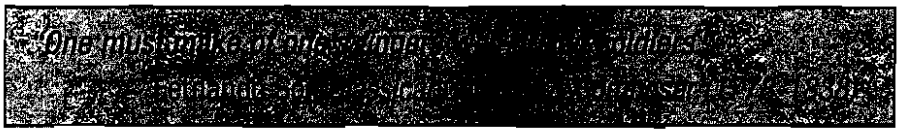

G
G7
C
Lis - ten to the jin - gle, the rum - ble and the roar.
D7
G
Rid - ing through the wood - lands to the hills and by the shore. Hear the
G7
C
might - y rush of en - gine, hear the lone - some ho - bo squall.
D7
G
Rid - ing through the jun - gle on the Wa - bash Can - non ball.



Blues in E

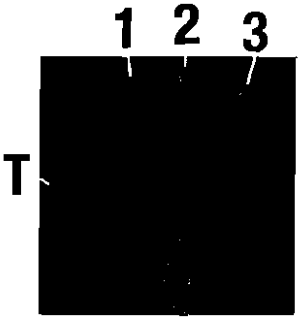
SESSION 10 - Fingerstyle Guitar

Estimated Time to Learn These Concepts - 3 Weeks

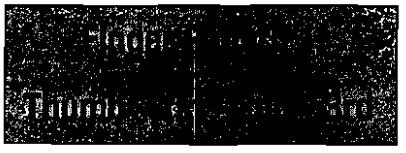


Keys to Good Fingerstyle Technique

- Have a relaxed fingering hand.
- Bring your thumb slightly forward.
- Make sure each finger has freedom of movement.
- Go SLOW. Speed will come as you gain control.



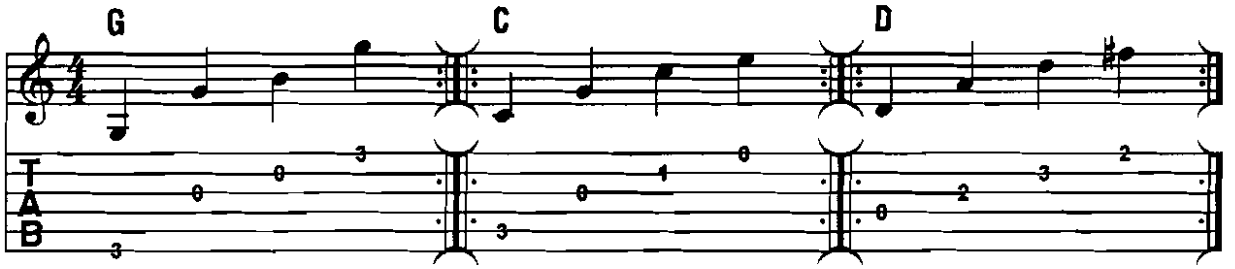
Fingerstyle Technique Exercises

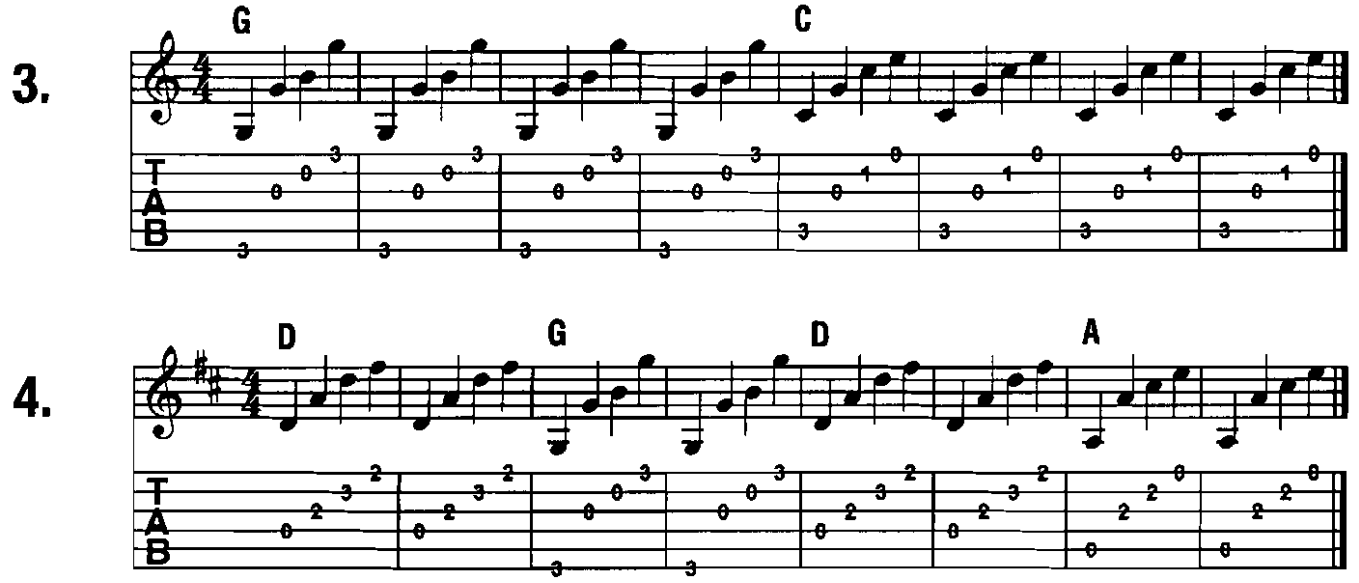


Directions: Play each exercise slowly in an even, steady rhythm using finger pattern 1. Slowly increase your speed only after you have control of your fingers.

1.

2.



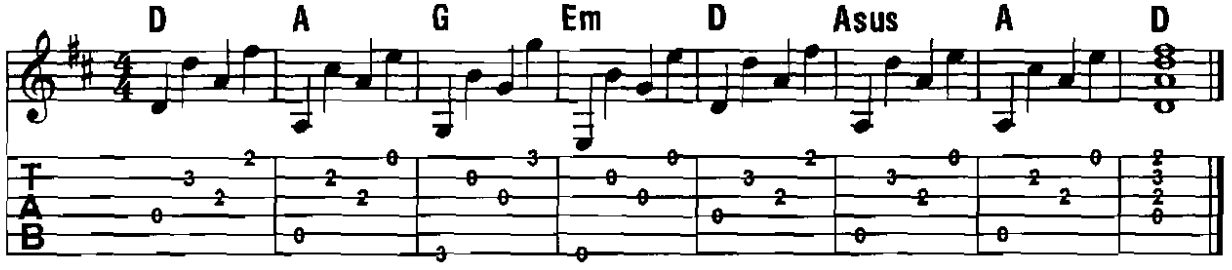


More Fingerstyle Technique Exercises

Finger Patte
Thumb - 2nd

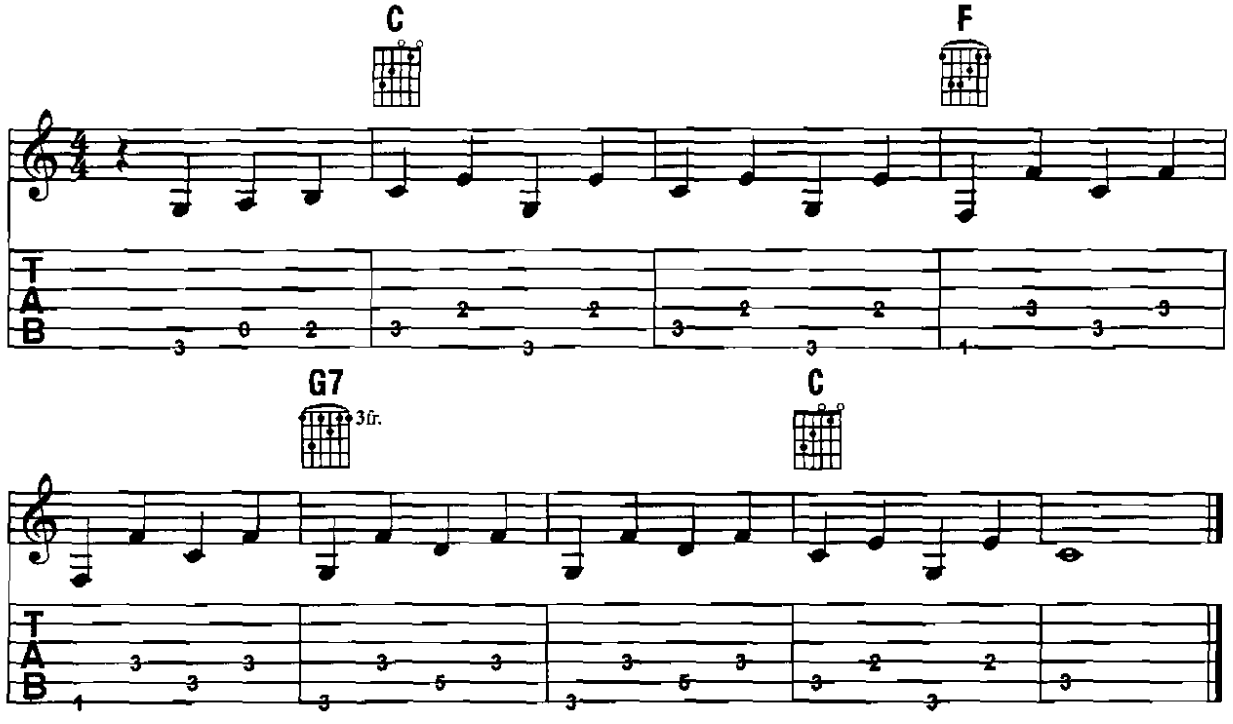
3.

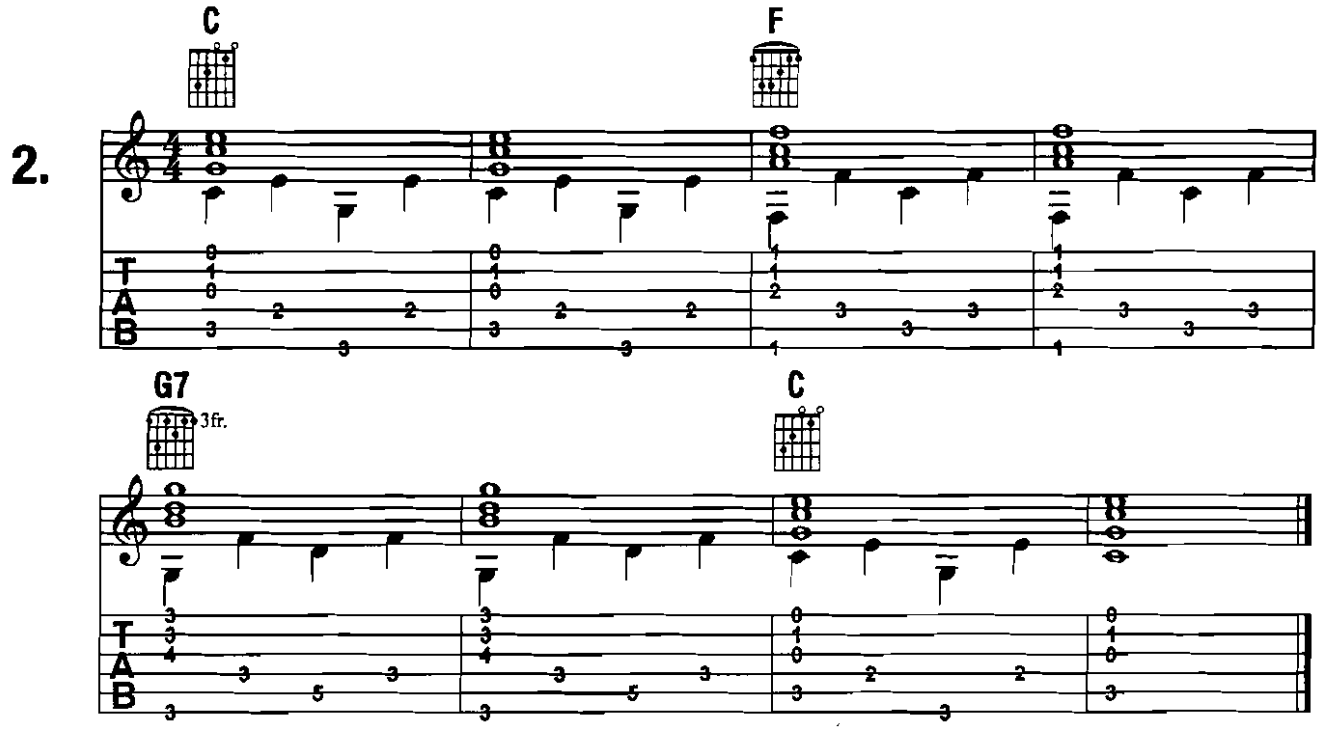
4.



Merle Travis Fingerstyle Technique

1.





Giuliani Studies for Classical Guitar

Mauro Giuliani (1781-1828)

Session 10 Assignment

[redacted]

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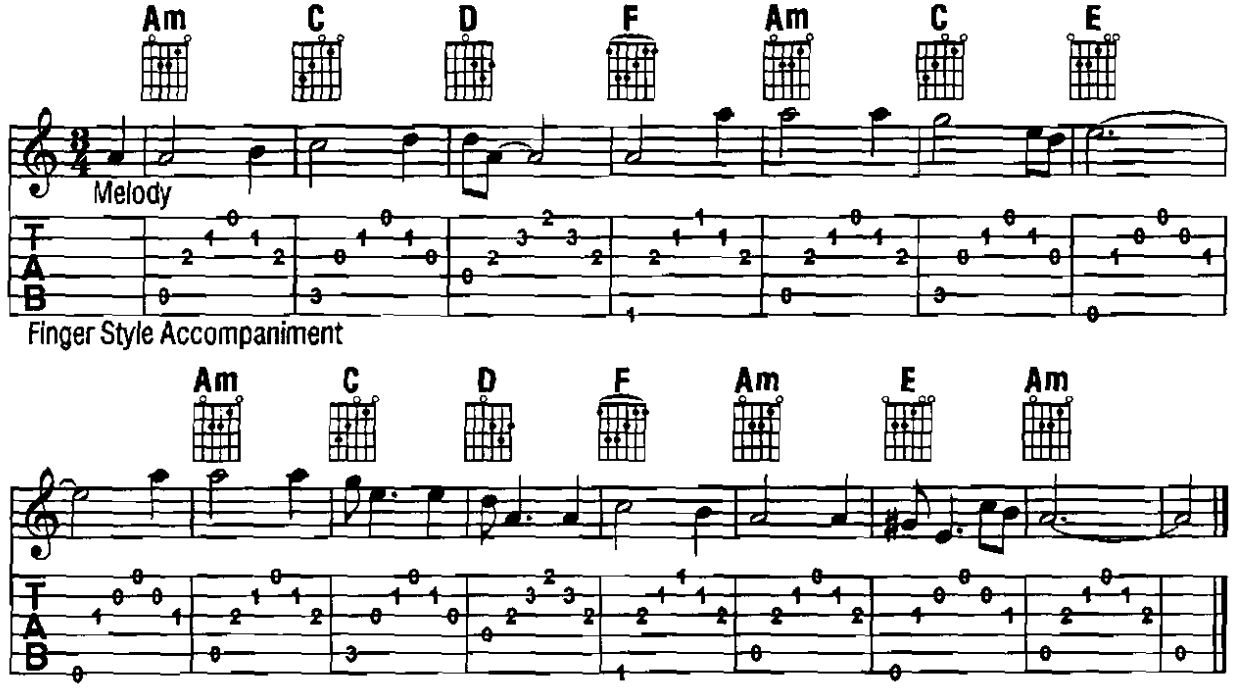
House of the Rising Sun



Canon in D

(Pachelbel's Canon)

Johann Pachelbel

(1653-1706)